The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2604. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Disunion Speech of Mr. Toombs in the Senate.

Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, Amuses and Instructs the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

Senator TOOMBS made a violent and abusive speech to-day to a full Senate, but comparatively thin galleries, and "reviewed," as he said, "the past, present and future" of the Republican Party. Former agitating questions had not endangered the basis on which our Government rested. Now, the foundations of society were attacked, and the speaker was free to say that the success of the Republican Party, next Fall, would bring the country up, face to face, with revolution; and for one he was ready to assume his share of the responsibility. Mr. TOOMBS was as violent in manner as in words, and no doubt honestly felt and believed what he said. Several foreign Ministers, including the Russian and French Legations, were present, and seemed deeply interested in the debate. They afterwards remarked that if these things be so, it was strange our stocks continued to be the best offered in the European markets. Mr. FOSTER entered a short defence of Connecticut against the charges preferred against that State by Mr. TOOMBS.

Mr. CORWIN occupied the whole day in the House, in a rambling debate, a large portion of which was designed to show the Congressional power of legislation for Territories. He traced BROWN's raid at Harper's Ferry to the doctrines and teachings, not of Senator SEWARD, but of JEFFERSON, WASHINGTON and other Revolutionary sires. Most of his speech was in a humorous vein, and kept those immediately around him in a continual roar of laughter, those at a little distance being unable to understand a word he said. Members crowded around him and had a good jolly time, but without any reference whatever to public business.

The Navy Department to-day awarded to the Novelty Iron Works, as the lowest bidders, the contract for the boilers for the steamer *Michigan*, at Erie.

Leave of absence of thirty days has been granted to Capt. E. K. SMITH, of Second Cavalry.

The Police have succeeded in detecting and arresting a gang of burglars which has long infested Washington.

The Government is about arranging for a horse express from St. Joseph to Placerville, to connect with the telegraph to San Francisco, thus securing dispatches from the Pacific in ten days. Dispatches from Utah report that the Mormons are highly pleased with Gov. CUMMING's Message. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

There are on the docket of the Supreme Court 300 cases, about forty of which are on appeal from the California Courts relative to land claims, involving millions of dollars.

Among the confirmations by the Senate to-day was that of ALEXANDER DIMITRY as Minister to Costa Rica.

The Navy Department has been informed that the steamer *Mohican* made 11½ miles per hour during a trial trip, on her way to Africa.

The *Constellation*, *San Jacinto* and storeship *Supply* were at St. Paul de Loando Nov. 27. The *Portsmouth* and *Mystic* were soon expected there.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, having recovered from his illness, was in the House to-day.

There are about three millions of dollars in possession of the Post-office Department, but which cannot be paid out till an appropriation bill shall be passed by Congress for that purpose.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to secure their wages to seamen in case of wreck. Referred.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to provide for the public printing, binding, lithographing and engraving. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. PRICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to bring in a bill for the organization of the Territory of Dacotah. Laid over.

The resolution of Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) to appoint a Committee of five to investigate whether any money is paid by the public Printer for the support of newspapers, &c., was taken up and adopted.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.,) offered a joint resolution relative to the pay of retired and decrepit officers of the Navy. Referred to the Committee on Naval affairs.

A message was received from the President communicating information relative to the Perugia outrage.

Mr. DOUGLAS' resolution was called up.

Mr. TOOMES, of Georgia, (Dem.,) said the Government had hitherto been able to meet all the difficulties which beset it. The spirit of a common nationality had carried them through the Revolution. Soon after the formation of the Government, questions arose which deeply moved the public mind, but when they were referred to the ballot-box the agitation passed away, and society felt secure. Now all this is changed. The feeling of loyalty, the feeling of a common country and common interests, is fast fading away. Men no longer regard the compact by which they are bound, but large bodies of them despise and trample it under foot. We have arrived now at a period in our history when it is felt throughout this land that there is a sectional party which brings us face to face with revolution. We see this here, and hear it proclaimed throughout the country, and it becomes American Senators to examine into this, and provide a remedy. No threats used by Senators will arrest this feeling; neither will the idea of putting it down by millions of men have any effect. Such threats had better be reserved till they have returned from the battle, instead of being made before going into it. Prudence would suggest they should leave an event so uncertain free from at least abuse and threats. The sufficient reason for all this is, that the fundamental principles of society are assailed, the peace and tranquillity of the people are in danger, and society itself is threatened with dissolution, and no threats or homilies—nothing but the collision of arms—can settle the question with brave men, anywhere. He referred to history to show that nations cannot hope to be exempt from internal dissensions, and when all the principles of society are subverted, then the State or body politic is virtually in a state of civil war. That, said Mr. T., is virtually our condition to-day. We are really in civil war. He felt that many of his associates here were enemies to the country. He knew they were. He knew that every day they committed acts which in all civilized communities would be cause of war. There was an organization which desired to overthrow the Constitution, and the success of that organization is inconsistent with the peace and safety of the country. This was an organization which has been gathering force for twenty years, whose animating principle is hostility to the people and institutions of fifteen States of this Union. They have shown, as a party, and as individuals, a fixed and unalterable purpose, by acts and declarations, in spite of the Constitution,—in spite of the solemn engagements of their own oaths, their fixed purpose is to violently subvert the institutions of fifteen States. He knew these were strong charges, but they were not lightly made. They gave him pain, and he made them more in sorrow than in anger. He charged this organization with having stricken down one of the principles of the Constitution, in the face of the judgment of the judicial tribunal of the Government. Their principles were in direct opposition to the Constitution. The members had, by speeches, legislative acts, and a portion of them by overt acts, given sufficient cause for war, in all civilized nations. He said that the Constitution had been actually violated by nine States of the Union; violated in that section which requires the return of persons held to service or labor. It was also in the Ordinance of eighty-seven. It was also violated in the old Confederation of New-England. He referred to the Judiciary of Wisconsin, deliberately trampling under foot the Constitution, and coming to us, the youngest of the sisters, who was rotten before she got ripe, with her hands red with blood of a violated Constitution, and all covered over with perjury. Other States had also determined, by Personal Liberty bills, &c., to annul the Constitution within their limits. Vermont and Massachusetts had done this, so had Maine, and when the judicial act of a State does not sufficiently annul the Constitution, then acts of murder and violence are resorted to to effect the work. Connecticut began the work a long time ago, and the act of Michigan was one of the most atrocious.

Mr. FOSTER, of Maine, (Rep.,) inquired what act of Connecticut was contrary to the Constitution?

Mr. TOOMBS read several bills, and said no State had done this work more fraudulently, or in a meaner way. They had not the manhood to gulp down the perjuries that the Republicans of New-York had. They have thus broken the Constitution in Ohio and Minnesota, and where these laws had been rescinded by Democrats, they would doubtless be reinstated by the Republicans.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said he had no doubt they would.

Mr. TOOMBS said it was the Republican Party that had committed all these violations, and if they could get the power, doubtless they would proceed, but they would never get that power so long as there was a drop of blood in a true heart from here to the Rio Grande. This party had shown they had no respect for their oaths. He judged them by their public acts. He had not gone to the many pulpits where the word of God is desecrated every Sabbath, but by their acts he charged them, in the face of the country, with being violators of the Constitution. He could admire the candor of such men as GARRISON and PHILLIPS, who would not take the oaths to support the Constitution, and therefore refuse to vote; but the Republicans, who pass these laws, determine to take the oaths and then break them, and they have done it. He said the same question came up in old Greece, on the question of going to war with the Icarians, because they would not return certain slaves. PERICLES, in that day, advised his countrymen to go to war on the question, and Greece was devastated for twenty-one years; and now, with a full knowledge of that result, he (Mr. TOOMBS) to-day gave the same advice to his countrymen. If Grecian liberty slept for twenty centuries, it slept with honor, and if it perished, did not perish ingloriously. He referred to the speech of DANIEL WEBSTER, who said if the Northern States should encroach on the rights of the South, the bargain between the States would be broken. The bargain is broken now, and those whose hands are red with blood shall not minister for him (Mr. TOOMBS) the Constitution of his country. Were there any members of this House on the other side who would promise to carry out the provisions of the Fugitive Slave law? He did not believe there were as many as the Lord required to save Sodom. It was not that WASHINGTON and the Fathers had said so and so, but they had never said Slavery was not authorized by the Constitution; and here was the fraud which the Republicans practice on this question. He charged, when the Republicans asserted that they represented the views of JEFFERSON and the Fathers on the subject of Slavery and the Missouri Compromise, they utter what is known to all men to be a notorious falsehood, and they know it. He read extracts from JEFFERSON'S correspondence to show that he favored the extension of Slavery, and was opposed to the Missouri Compromise. JEFFERSON protected Slavery in Louisiana and Arkansas. This party claim that the agitation was reopened by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. That shows the principles of the party who commenced agitation on the repeal of an act which was declared to be unconstitutional by the highest tribunal in the country. And yet that is the party who threaten, and who seek for power in this Government. Let them threaten. He did not believe such men would be very brave in the maintenance of popular rights, when they did not defend their own honor. A portion of this party—he would not say all of them—had committed aggression on the South, which, if the States were not united, would be the cause of war. Even in this House Senators did not hesitate to aid in spreading insurrection, murder and crime in the Southern States. Sixty-eight members of the other House were so careless of the rights of the South that they indorsed the spreading of these crimes, and now they have the audacity to offer one of their own members for the third office in the Government, and who may possibly be President of the United States. He knew that parties were not to be judged by their lawless members, unless the party approve of their actions. Now, does this party approve this action? Do they not support Mr. SHERMAN, and do they not call on others to do the same? Then they are responsible. They maintain the acts of those who would put the torch to our homes. He believed it to be his duty to declare in his place that these men were public enemies. He should treat them so. They were the enemies of his country, and have committed crimes which would, in his State, forfeit their lives, or put them in prison. They attempt (said Mr. TOOMBS) to put in the Speaker's chair a man who cannot travel over what is called our common country. But the country is not common to such men, and I trust in God it never will be. We have not only declarations, but there are men who have banded together, and gathered arms and invaded a neighboring State. I know there are thousands of the Republican Party who loathe and despise this atrocious raid as much as the Senator from Maine (Mr. FESSENDEN) loathes Slavery; but there are other thousands—there are even men on this floor, who tell us, while they abhor the act, they admire the heroism of the murderer. My profession has thrown me among many strange characters, and sometimes among thieves and murderers, and it is one of the highest principles of honor among a class of those men to "die game." I knew of one who was exhorted by his comrade to refuse all priestly consolation and told to "die game, JEM!" And so it is with these men. They are overjoyed to find that there is one villain among them who died "game;" and it meets with the universal approbation of the Republican Party that they have one villain brave enough to obey the injunction to "die game, JEM!" Said Mr. T., if thus these men forget every obligation of the Constitution, and do all this against law, what would they do if they had power of Government? He would leave his constituents to judge. He would use all means to prevent it, all lawful means; and then all the force of war. He appealed to all patriotic men to come together and drive this party from all the halls of Justice, and rally with him for the salvation of the country. The Democratic Party North will do their duty. He knew they had stood firm. No freemen in any country ever stood truer than that noble band of patriots. If they cannot be gathered, and safety and peace secured, then safety and peace is not compatible. They, "the South," stand to-day on the fairest land God ever gave to man, with twelve millions of people attached to their own institutions, whom no seditious teaching or brute force could sway from their allegiance. The country had had but three millions in the Revolution; now the South has four times the population, and a thousand times the wealth. And whether they were capable of maintaining their rights under any circumstances time will determine. There was one of the States of the old confederates, Virginia, whose record is all covered over with glory—the blood of whose sons has been shed on her own soil—she furnishes a leader for our armies, and in other days the blood of her gallant sons was shed on battle-fields from Quebec to New-Orleans. Her sons now are scattered all over the land, but they are loyal and faithful to her institutions; and they are ready, they are willing, they are anxious to repay this wrong; and one blast of her bugle horn were worth a million men. Let the South stand firm on the ground they have chosen, and rally together to maintain the Constitution and their rights, as becomes a great and brave people, who feel no fear of their adversaries, but who do feel deeply the stain of a wound, who feel their honor impugned and their safety imperiled unless this party is hurled from power. But if they fail, and if the contingency to which the Senator from Maine (Mr. FESSENDEN) alludes occurs, the election of a Republican President, I implore my own State by her self-respect, by her love of liberty, by the Constitution, and by her own great name, to defend her rights, to defend them, and never for an instant, to allow that party to hold the reins of Government. To dismiss from her councils, all who utter the jargon of overt acts, and to defend her rights not only on the hearthstone, but on every doorsill of the temple of Liberty. The aggression has been made. Blood has been shed. The principles and declarations have been set forth. Let us meet the terms. Let us defend our rights, or else pull down the pillars of this glorious temple, and mingle all in one universal ruin.

Mr. FOSTER defended Connecticut from the charge of passing unconstitutional laws. He referred to the acts of 1844, 1848 and 1854 to show that nothing in them can justify the charge of the Senator from Georgia. There is no law to prevent a master from bringing a slave into the State, and nothing to interfere with the relation of master and slave. The law of 1854 was designed to punish any one who falsely and maliciously endeavored to enslave free men. He believed that this was a crime in Georgia also, and was quite willing to compare the legislation of Connecticut with that of Georgia, or to institute a comparison in any other respect.

Mr. MALLORY, of Florida, (Dem.,) asked if he was willing to carry out the provision of the Constitution for the rendition of fugitives from labor.

Mr. FOSTER—Yes; as far as it is constitutional.

Mr. MALLORY said Connecticut had adopted no measures to carry out the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.)—Neither has Florida.

Mr. FOSTER denied that a legal process for the execution of the Fugitive Slave law had ever been obstructed in Connecticut.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) had obtained the law of Connecticut of 1854, entitled "An act for the defense of liberty, and to provide against the kidnapping of free persons." He contended that it was aimed at masters seeking to reclaim fugitive slaves, and fully sustained Mr. TOOMBS' allegations.

Mr. FOSTER defended the law as only designed to punish those who falsely and maliciously sought the enslavement of free persons.

After further desultory debate, Mr. BROWN moved to postpone these resolutions, and take up those offered by himself. This was agreed to, and the latter were then postponed till 1½ o'clock to-morrow.

The Senate went into Executive Session, and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.,) rose to a personal explanation, saying that his colleague (FARNSWORTH) had in effect charged him with having suppressed certain resolutions of the Illinois Democracy on the subject of Slavery in his (FARNSWORTH'S) speech the other day. The charge was unfounded and an unparliamentary reflection upon him (MCCLERNAND.)

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (Rep.,) replied that all he sought to do was to let the South and the country know where the Douglas Democracy of Illinois stand. They declare they want no new Congressional test on Slavery, no slave code, no revival of the African slave trade, and assert that Slavery is a mere municipal local institution. He read yesterday the speech of Mr. DOUGLAS, who proposes a slave code by making it a penitentiry offence for any person to interfere with the relation of master and slave.

Mr. LOGAN, (Dem.,) said that so far as the Democracy of Illinois were concerned they can take care of themselves, and if his colleague (Mr. FARNSWORTH) would attend to his own platform, he would act with a little more propriety. With regard to the Slave code, it was none of Mr. FARNSWORTH'S business. The distinguished Senator proposed that a law be passed to open the doors of the Penitentiary to those who incite treason and insurrection, and those who band together to run away fugitive slaves from their masters. He suspected his colleague desired no such law for fear it might affect some persons living where Mr. FARNSWORTH does.

Mr. FARNSWORTH inquired, what did Mr. DOUGLAS propose but a Slave code?

Mr. LOGAN said he indorsed every point of Mr. DOUGLAS' bill, which was merely to suppress conspiracies for infracting the rights of sister States. He did not know his colleague was engaged in such things, but his constituents had indorsed them, and ministers had preached sermons holding up JOHN BROWN as a martyr.

Mr. FARNSWORTH repeated that Mr. DOUGLAS proposed to pass a Slave Code for the protection of Slavery wherever it exists, notwithstanding the Douglas Democracy in Illinois had declared Slavery a merely local and municipal institution. That is the miserable sophistry and position of the man his colleage (LOGAN) worships. It became necessary for Mr. DOUGLAS to make a bid for Southern support, and he rolls over in dirt, and goes for a Congressional Slave code. His colleague had talked about sending Republicans to the Penitentiary. He had no doubt that the man his colleague worships would be glad to send the Republicans to the Penitentiary till after the next election. [Laughter.] We expect to get him into the penitentiary before he gets us there.

Mr. MCCLERNAND resumed his personal explanation, saying in conclusion that Mr. FARNSWORTH had given an erroneous interpretation to Mr. DOUGLAS' proposition, and that such incorrect exposition originated in Mr. FARNSWORTH'S prejudices and hostility to Mr. DOUGLAS and the Democratic Party.

Mr. CORWIN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) resumed his remarks from yesterday, saying we stand with the fathers of the Republic and the Constitution, and, whatever may be the opinions of this day, we should not be accused of treason, while we adopt the doctrines of JEFFERSON, MADISON and MONROE. If we were wrong, these old gentlemen were wrong; and if we are right, then the Democratic Party are wrong. He wished to present a question of logic. It was said that Mr. SEWARD, being the head and leader of the Republican Party, had proclaimed at Rochester that there must be some conflict between free and slave labor, and that, in consequence of that declaration, JOHN BROWN had determined to murder somebody at Harper's Ferry. Did the gentlemen suppose that BROWN had not read JEFFERSON'S "Notes on Virginia," and the remark of WASHINGTON, that he would render cordial coöperation to the abolition of Slavery throughout the country? Did they suppose he had not seen the debates of the Virginia Convention, in which it was said that Slavery was an enormous evil, and that unless abolished it would advance steadily, step by step, until it would be as fatal as death? Did they suppose that BROWN had not read all these things, and pondered on them in his mountain solitude in New-York for twenty years, and prayed over them? It was there this enterprise entered into his crazed imagination being superinduced by the principles consecrated by JEFFERSON and WASHINGTON—BROWN believing the angels of the Lord at sometime would encamp around him. Now he (CORWIN) appealed to the gentlemen to say whether instead of tracing back BROWN'S raid to Mr. SEWARD'S declaration, they could not more properly trace it to their own heroes and great men. No, not their heroes and great men, but our heroes and great men—belonging to the whole United States and world. Theirs are names which will brightly illumine the pages of history while we have been food for worms. He asserted the resolution of Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, was an advertisement of the Helper book, and that Mr. SHERMAN had satisfactorily explained how his name had become connected with that work. Mr. SHERMAN had not indorsed that book. It was not prepared at the time he authorized his name to be appended to a political pamphlet, after being assured it would all be right. Criminality is to be determined from the intent, and none such existed against Mr. SHERMAN, who neither indorsed nor approved incendiary or insurrectionary teachings. Suppose a man subscribes for a newspaper for six months, and the editor turns out to be a rascal and a blackguard—is the subscriber to be held responsible for that? It had been said that the election of Mr. SHERMAN would be the initiatory step for dissolution, and if followed by the elecion of Mr. SEWARD to the Presidency, that calamity would be accomplished. But no menace or threat from any section could make him shrink from exercising the rights bequeathed him by his fathers. Were he to submit, that very moment he would be disfranchised, would have a collar about his neck, and be treated as a serf. He argued at some length that the Territories are to be governed by Congressional law which could provide whether Slavery shall or shall not exist therein, and referred to a former period of our history to show that Mr. MONROE, President, and Messrs. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, CRAWFORD, CALHOUN, SOUTHARD, WIRT, Cabinet officers, all agreed that Congress has the power to exclude Slavery from the Territories. He alluded to the judicial history of the country to show that the position of the Republicans was consistent therewith. Their principles on this subject were the same as those of the old Whig Party. Mr. CALHOUN had emphatically said the doctrine that Congress could not legislate on the subject of Slavery in the Territories was absurd, and contrary to the practice of the Government from its foundation to the present time.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.,)—Mr. CORWIN expressing a willingness to yield the floor—moved that the House proceed to vote for Speaker *viva voce*.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) and others, on the Republican side, objected.

Mr. CORWIN resumed, reviewing the history of the Ohio Democracy of 1848, who, in resolutions, declared that they looked on the institution of Slavery as unfavorable to the full development of free institutions, and entertaining these sentiments, said they would be derelict to duty if they did not prevent its increase and mitigate and finally eradicate it. The Democracy of Ohio in 1848 held these doctrines, going further than the Whigs, but in that year the Democratic Party were carried captive to Babylon—ZACHARY TAYLOR was elected President—the Democrats hung their harps on the willows, and mourned for the slain of the daughters of their people. While up to 1853 they maintained that Slavery might be restricted, the Democracy suddenly wake up and say Slavery is very good, and will develop the resources of the country. He referred to these things to show Democratic inconsistencies. The question as to Slavery must be tried here after the House is organized, if this shall ever take place. If Southern gentlemen announce, as they have, that this Union shall be dissolved if the people of the North elect a President of their choice, we shall then see where the treason lies.

Mr. CORWIN spoke four hours. Adjourned.

THE ABOLITIONISTS AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—The Abolitionists on Monday evening held a large meeting at Concert Hall, Poughkeepsie, at which AARON M. POWELL and PARKER PILLSBURY delivered extended addresses, and a discussion between the friends and opponents of the Abolition movement took place. There was much interruption and confusion at the meeting. Yesterday afternoon another meeting was held, at which the same speakers spoke, and SUSAN B. ANTHONY addressed the audience on "Woman's Rights." The Convention was to hold its final session the same evening.

FROM ALBANY.

PROGRESS OF LEGISLATION.

Important Bills Affecting this City.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

For a Personal Liberty bill.

For a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

For a Railroad Toll and *Pro Rata* Freight Law.

Also, from 12,000 citizens of New-York, relative to steamboat landings on the East River.

The Select Committee to which was referred the petitions for State aid to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, reported by a bill providing for an appropriation of $1,000,000.

Mr. PROSSER reported the bill for the completion of the canals, and to fully supply them with water.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

For the further relief of orphan and destitute children.

To regulate the rate of interest.

To authorize the Comptroller of the State to hold the Tonawanda Reservation for the benefit of the Tonawanda tribe of Indians.

Mr. CONNOLLY moved forward the papers of the New-York Academy of Music, asking for exemption from taxation.

Among the bills passed was one authorizing County Clerks to enter satisfaction of judgment in certain cases.

Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill in accordance with the resolutions of the New-York Board of Supervisors, to amend the election law relative to the serving of notices of election.

Mr. HAMMOND moved that the papers of JAS. HOY, claimant of the John G. Leak estate, be referred to a Select Committee, with power to sit during the Summer, and that Messrs. Goss, McLeod Murphy and Robertson constitute such Committee. Laid on the table.

The bill for aid to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad imposes a tax of three-eighths of a mill for two years, and gives the road $300,000 when 30 miles of the road is finished; $200,000 when 30 miles more are completed; $200,000 when another 30 miles are completed, and the balance when the road is completed. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY—ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

This being general order day, bills were considered in Committee of the Whole.

The entire morning was consumed in considering the bill for the relief of LUTHER WRIGHT. The claim is for $24,000 for a diversion of water from his mill in the construction of the enlarged Oswego Canal.

Mr. CONKLING opposed the bill on the ground that the State had the right to use all the waters of the canal when necessary. If this should be allowed, it would open the door to claims for nearly half a million in damages.

The Speaker, Mr. ELLSWORTH, and others supported the claim.

After a warm debate, progress was reported on the bill. Adjourned.

Report of the State Assessors.

Messrs. ARIEL J. THURSTON and THEODORE C. PETERS, a majority of the State Assessors, have submitted their first Annual Report. They state that between the 1st day of May and the 7th of September, they visited nearly every county in the State, in many places making their stay, necessarily, very brief. The want of experience, and the absence of records and other valuable data compelled them to abandon the plan marked out for them. The only difficulty in appraising personal estate was in the assessor's not reaching as much in one locality as another. The valuations of real estate, however, depend upon the judgment and intelligence of the assessor and of those around him, and with the best intentions erroneous decisions may be reached; hence the abstracts furnished by the Board of Supervisors of the various town valuations were useful only as furnishing the statistics of their several counties, and assembling the State Assessors to compare the valuation of similar lands in different towns, as well as in different counties. An examination of the county records showed that the sales of farming land and the real estate of cities and villages, varied from twenty per cent. of the actual value to eighty per cent. In view of these and other considerations it was determined to adopt as the standard the par or home valuation of property, as it was considered that each man was the best judge of the value of his own property.

The natural agricultural divisions which were judged best for the groundwork of the classification are: 1. Those counties where Winter wheat is made the staple crop; 2. Counties adapted to the Spring grains, and to grazing and the dairy; 3. Counties principally devoted to grazing and the dairy. An absolute classification under three divisions, however, was impossible, and it was found necessary to make sub-divisions where counties, whose soil was not so productive as that of some others, were made valuable by their commercial or manufacturing advantages. The City of New-York, for instance, could not come under either division mentioned, and the Assessors say that from such facts as they could collect, they assumed the City to contain at least 14,000 acres, which, at 12 lots to the acre, would give 168,000 lots, and that they would average not far from $2 per foot, or about $5,000 per lot. But as there were many parks, public squares, and lots occupied by public buildings, upon which no tax could be levied, a sum equivalent to the value of 30,000 lots was deducted.

The second branch of the resolution under which they acted directed the Assessors to inquire whether the present assessment laws require modification, and what laws are necessary to equalize taxation. It was conceded that well settled principles determine the correctness of the following rules:

1. That no one should be exempted from taxes who possesses property or income, and is protected in his person and estate, and that in consequence, absolute freedom from taxes in any individual so situated, is unjust towards those members of the community who are charged with them.
2. That taxes ought to be assessed according to the net income of each individual.
3. That taxes must never be suffered to injure the sources of income.
4. That the ratio of taxes to income ought to be as small as possible in order that the revenue of the State as well as the individual may be allowed to increase.

The first rule here laid down they allege is flagrantly violated by the present assessment law. While personal property to a great extent escapes taxation, the burthen is placed on and borne by real estate. To illustrate this, the last annual report of Ex-Comptroller CHUBB is quoted from at great length. In carrying out the second rule, laws should be enacted which would reach all classes equally. Banks, Insurance Companies and Railroad corporations should not be excepted from their action. The Assessors are decidedly of opinion that no drawback should be allowed for indebtedness either on real or personal estate, since it is equivalent to a premium for perjury and fraud, and destructive for any just system for taxation. It would be ruinous to the revenues of the Government to allow it on real estate, and it is clear that it is grossly unjust to allow it on personal property.

The report concludes with a brief discussion of the question whether property or income alone should be taxed. A large number of tables of interest and value are annexed to the report.

From Our Albany Correspondent.

A SPICY DEBATE IN THE HOUSE—REGULATING THE MAKING OF WILLS AND OF ASSIGNMENTS—THE CLAIM OF JAMES HAY—MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1860.

Both Houses were commendably industrious last evening. In the Assembly, on a call of the ayes and noes, more than 100 members responded to their names—a number I never before witnessed in attendance at a night sitting.

There was no business of general interest transacted, the attention of the House being absorbed in the consideration of private, or strictly local bills.

This morning, "General Orders" was the special order, and "General Orders" have now assumed dimensions sufficiently formidable to command the undivided attention of the House whenever they are announced. There was a spicy debate in this order of business between Mr. CONKLING and Mr. Speaker LITTLEJOHN. The claim of Mr. LUTHER WRIGHT for canal damages was the signal for battle, Mr. CONKLING taking the position into which he naturally falls, of contending against this class of enactments, upon the ground that in almost every case they are corrupt and unjust to the State. The Speaker took the opposite ground, (which he ought not to take naturally,) and fought resolutely for inserting Mr. WRIGHT'S tap in the public treasury. The debate became at one time very personal. Of course it ended in the success of the claim—for, somehow or other, it is much easier for members to say "Yes" than "No," when a good round sum is asked from the treasury of the people. It is only your little claims that awake emotions of economy in the bosoms of the members of the Senate and Assembly.

The Senate seems indisposed to follow Mr. HAMMOND in the attempt to restrict the right of individuals to dispose of their property to charitable or religious institutions. Men naturally shrink from sanctioning the principle that the State has the right to exercise such a supervision over private affairs, and so Mr. HAMMOND'S bill was recommitted. I do not think it will be a law by the consent of this Senate.

Another law is proposed by the Judiciary Committee, which involves great interests. It fixes the manner of making assignments. It requires all assignments to be recorded, all assignees to give a schedule of their entire property under oath; assignees to give security, and the Courts to demand an account in a year after the assignment takes place. This bill is now to a third reading in the Senate; should it pass—as it appears to be going along now—unquestioned.

Mr. RAMSAY to-day reported in favor of granting the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad Company a loan of $1,000,000, to secure the completion of the work. The claim to this bounty, while the State is so poor, is based upon the alleged fact that the section of country which the road traverses has never benefited by any of the public improvements to which they have contributed their proportion of taxation. There is not a little justice in this claim. Can the State afford to be just? I suppose the State may always be just—but it is not always that politicians can be made to think so, when it involves the laying on of taxes.

Mr. HAMMOND proposes to raise a Committee to investigate the claim of JAMES HAY, and to occupy recess in making the inquiry. If this resolution goes through, Mr. HAY may yet die a millionaire,—if he live long enough,—for some who know express strong convictions that he has rights, if he could only get at the facts.

Mr. MANIERRE proposes to restrict the publication of election notices to eight papers in the County of New-York. There are some abuses that warrant this interposition of the Legislature.

There has been a belief current all the week that the nominations for Port Wardens and Harbor Masters would be sent in to-morrow. I guess there were grounds for such belief, but that the switch has now been changed, and the train of appointments put on a turn-out.

The State Republican Committee meets here on Tuesday, to determine the manner of appointing delegates to Chicago, and the time and place for making such appointments. I think a State Convention to do that job will be called to meet in this city, somewhere about the last of February.

"Where the carcase is," &c., you know the rest. I judge by the hotel registers that a carcase must be around Albany. See the eagles that are about: JACOB SHARP, GEORGE LAW, DEAN RICHMOND, A. OAKEY HALL, PETER B. SWENEY, JOHN A. KENNEDY, A. D. BARBER, T. BAILY MYERS, JOHN P. CUMMINGS, and others of that sort. *Ilias malorum*—what brings them here? LEO.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From the Plains.

THE NAVAJO INDIANS—ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

The Arizona correspondent of the *Republican* says that the Navajo Indians recently captured 5,000 sheep from a *rancho* near Fort Craig, and were committing depredations in all quarters.

The Legislature of New-Mexico had passed a memorial, asking Congress to organize the Territory of Arizona.

The President's Message, which was telegraphed from here for the San Francisco *Bulletin* and Sacramento *Union*, to overtake the Overland Mail at Maloy's Station, Dec. 30, passed Mesilla on the morning of the 7th. It was expected to reach San Francisco on the 13th.

Fires.

WAREHOUSES AT GRAND RAPIDS.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Tuesday, Jan. 24.

A fire broke out last evening in Taylor's Block, occupied by MILLER & GRINNELL, grocers, and PORTER & SLIGH, dry-goods dealers, GOODRICH & GAY, hardware dealers, the Post-office and county offices, which with an adjoining wooden building and its contents, was almost entirely consumed. Very few of the county records were saved. The loss is estimated at $100,000, and the insurance amounts to $50,000.

FLOUR MILL DESTROYED.

HAMILTON, C. W., Tuesday, Jan. 24.

The Watertown flour mill, owned by W. P. HOWLAND, M. P., was burned to-day with 3,000 bushels wheat, and a quantity of flour. Loss not known, but partly covered by insurance.

The Lawrence Calamity.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

The Mayor of Lawrence and the Committee of Relief, having in charge the distribution of funds contributed for the aid of the Pemberton Mill sufferers, announce to the public that so generous have been the contributions in money and clothing from every quarter, that no more assistance than what has already been sent, with what is now pledged and subscribed, will be needed to provide liberally for the wants of those really needy.

The Lawrence inquest was continued to-day. Messrs. ISAAC HINCKLEY, Superintendent of the Merrimac Company, Lowell, and WM. A. BURKE, Superintendent of the Lowell machine shop, were examined, who testified to a partial examination of the Pemberton Mills in 1857, but very few facts were elicited.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

In the House, to-day, resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, commending the action of the Republican members of Congress, by refusing to engage in discussion, &c., before an election of a Speaker.

The tannery of JAS. SOUTHWICK, at South Danvers, was burned last night. Loss about $10,000.

Judge MERRICK to-day granted a temporary injunction on the Atlantic Safety-Loan-Fund Association, one of the oldest of this description of associations in the State.

The Reported Disturbance at Chatham, Canada.

CHATHAM, C. W., Tuesday, Jan. 24.

The United States papers received here during the past few days contain exciting accounts of disturbances, said to have taken place recently here and in this vicinity, between the whites and colored population. The only ground for these reports is a fight, which took place among a few white and colored school boys, a few days ago, in which no particular damage was done to either party. It caused no excitement here, and was scarcely noticed. There has been no other disturbance whatever, here or in this vicinity.

Connecticut Republican State Convention.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

The Republican State Convention for the nomination of State Officers and the choice of Delegates to the Chicago Convention, meets in this city to-morrow. A large delegation has already arrived, and the Convention promises to be the largest and ablest ever held by the Party in this State. The present State ticket promises to be unanimously renominated.

Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, Jan. 23.

The House has passed, by a large majority, a bill to charter a bank in Mobile. A proviso thereof requires the stockholders to take a certain amount in the great Central Railroad from Montgomery to Decatur, Ala. The bill will probably pass the Senate.

Virginia Legislature and Mr. Memminger.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

In the Virginia Legislature a resolution has been introduced for the appointment of a Joint Committee of Eighteen to report on the recommendation of Hon. Mr. MEMMINGER, the Commissioner from South Carolina.

A bill has been passed appropriating $150,000 to pay the expenses accruing from the Harper's Ferry affair.

From Louisville.

ENTERTAINMENT OF THE TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY LEGISLATURES.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

The Tennessee and Kentucky Legislatures are partaking of a splendid banquet at Masonic Hall, by invitation of the City of Louisville. They leave tomorrow on a visit to Cincinnati. The city is full of strangers from contiguous States.

Mexican Troubles.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan 24.

The Galveston *News* thinks, on the authority of reliable information from the Rio Grande, that the present difficulties there will end in a war with Mexico.

The Sailing of the Europa.

BOSTON, Tuesday, San. 24.

The R. M. steamship *Europa* will sail from this port for Halifax and Liverpool at about noon to-morrow. Her mails close at the Post-office at 9 A. M.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

Seventeen Hundred Thousand Dollars in Treasure.

MEETING OF THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

Great Earthquake in Central America.

INTERESTING FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The North Atlantic steamship *Baltic*, A. G. GRAY, Esq., Commander, from Aspinwall on the evening of the 17th inst., with treasure and passengers, which left San Francisco on the 5th, arrived here last evening.

The trip from San Francisco has thus been effected in 19 days, 4 hours.

The steamship *Champion*, of the Mail Line, left San Francisco at the same time with the vessel of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, but had not reached Panama when the *Baltic* sailed.

Upon her outward voyage, the *Baltic* landed her passengers at Aspinwall in one week after her departure from New-York. During her return trip she has experienced a succession of strong head winds.

The *Baltic* brings upon her treasure list $1,760,562.

Our thanks are tendered to Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co., to Messrs. FREEMAN & Co., of the California Express Lines; and to Purser J. BULLAY, for important favors.

The news by the *Baltic* is later from all parts of the Pacific Coast, embracing interesting particulars from California, Central America, New Grenada, and the entire western coast of South America.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Medical Notes—Varieties—Who shall Succeed Broderick?—New Gold and Old Silver Diggings—Organization of the Legislature—The Senatorial Question—San Francisco Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO,

the tails off their heads. The Police "snake" them out and they go to jail for their sin, but neither the Police nor the Courts like to be dabbling with such small game. That Americans gamble, too, in their secret retreats is presumed. But there is not a public place where it can be indulged, nor is there a spot where strangers are in any danger of being roped in and swindled of their funds. When men given to cards come down from the mountains, the very best letters fail to get them inside of the premises where they may be ruined—so careful are the gamblers of their secrets, and so hot after them are the Police. The Supreme Court, indeed, fails to decide upon certain test-cases sent to them a year ago, and it is said that a strong effort will be made this Winter to repeal the very stringent law which has been for several years on the statute book. The gamblers are still a power in the State, but they work unseen, and all public exhibitions of the vice are abolished.

We got over New-Year's very happily. Calling is the custom here as with you, but it is a decreasing custom. Where the ladie's prefer not to take the risk of having a whole fire company intruded into their parlors, on the strength of the passing acquaintance of one man, they hang a basket of evergreens on the bell-handle, into which you drop your card or ring the machine if you choose, and it is all right.

Our Legislature has got to work. The presence of a solitary Republican in the Assembly, who, with great pluck, voted for the Republican caucus candidate, prevented the *unanimous* election of PHIL. MOORE as Speaker.

The slow and easy *Cortez* arrived Tuesday night, 48 days behind her rival, the *John L. Stevens*. Letters and files of the New-York papers to the 5th of December were distributed yesterday. Of course their news was stale. The *Bulletin* and Sacramento *Union* had published on Tuesday full Congressional proceedings to Dec. 14. This tortoise carriage of the mails is very annoying. All business letters to go hence by steamers are dispatched by express at an extra charge of 20 cents per letter. Correspondents at the East are less likely to avail themselves of the express privileges, hence letters go to you in 8 or 10 days less time than they take in coming to us. The Overland Mail is beginning to be appreciated. True, we get no newspapers by it, but the St. Louis agents clip your stunning leaders and large head paragraphs, and by paying letter-postage on them, we read your papers pretty generally 21 days after they are issued. The telegraph from St. Louis to Metoy's, (18 miles north of Springfield, Mo.,) and from Firebaugh's Ferry, for all important news brings us two or three days still nearer to the Atlantic coast.

Our last dates from Hong Kong are to Nov. 5.

The Suisun Valley people are wild with joy over rich gold diggings just discovered on Putah Creek, and new attention is called to the silver mines of Lower California by the late arrival in San Francisco of thirteen sacks of silver ore taken from the vicinity of Muertos Bay, some fifty-nine miles south of La Paz. GLAUCUS.

From Another Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 5, 1860.

The California Legislature got itself fairly in motion on Monday last, notwithstanding that day was popularly regarded as the "New-Year's" holiday. The telegraph will have advised you that PHILIP MOORE, of Nevada County, was elected Speaker of the House without opposition. It was supposed that the respective strength of the opposing candidates for the United States Senatorship would be tested in the election of Speaker,—but for some reason or other that contest was avoided. The other officers elected by the House were as follows: J. M. ANDERSON, Clerk; R. K. WESTON, Assistant-Clerk; C. W. TOZER, Sergeant-at-Arms; W. NEWSOM, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms; E. W. CASEY, Engrossing Clerk; H. C. KIBBE, Enrolling Clerk.

JOSEPH R. BEARD was elected Clerk of the Senate, having received the caucus nomination. There are a number of Anti-Lecompton members of the Legislature; and at the Senatorial (Democratic) caucus a resolution was passed, by which all persons who were not Administration men were requested to leave. A previous motion, that all but *Democrats* should vacate the Hall, was withdrawn in favor of the motion recognizing the Anti-Lecomptonites as Democrats, but excluding them from party affiliation because they were not Administration men. Notwithstanding this insult, the Lecompton men generally vote for the regular caucus nominees, as follows: Secretary, J. R. BEARD; Assistant Secretary, D. R. WILLIAMSON; Enrolling Clerk, CYRIL HAWKINS; Engrossing CLERK, WILLIAM S. LETCHER; Sergeant-at-Arms, WILLIAM H. BELL; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, JOHN MCGLENCHY; President *pro tem.*, J. N. QUINN.

The Governor has not yet sent in his annual message, and it probably will not be delivered for a day or two yet. Yesterday, however, he sent in a special message, announcing the death of Mr. BRODERICK, and the temporary appointment of Judge HAUN to the vacancy. The Assembly passed a resolution to go into joint convention to-morrow, for the election of a United States Senator; but in the Senate the proposition was defeated by a tie vote, the presiding officer voting in the negative. The failure to go into convention is looked upon as significant of Mr. WELLER'S defeat, but I see no good reason for coming to any such conclusion. So far as can be judged from superficial indications, Mr. WELLER'S chance for the Senatorship is improving, but it is impossible to form any reliable estimate of the probable result. The friends of Gen. DENVER claim 34 votes for him in caucus. If he starts with this number, and WELLER, WASHINGTON, INGE and Judge BALDWIN divide the remainder of the vote, each getting a fair proportion of it, his chances will be decidedly the best. In other words, if WELLER can combine the elements of opposition to DENVER, he will secure the nomination to himself on the first ballot; but if he fails of that, the probability is that he is lost. DENVER has at his back the positive influence of the Governor elect, who, as a "rising sun," unquestionably has a stronger hold upon the "patriotism" of the Legislature than a retiring Governor, such as Mr. WELLER, can expect. It is not impossible, however, that the election of a Senator may be altogether defeated during this session by the friends of rival aspirants.

Quite a hubbub was created in our newspaper world on Tuesday last, by the appearance of four columns of Overland mail news from the East, specially and expressly telegraphed to the *Bulletin* and the Sacramento *Union*, from a point some 170 miles south of this place, on the Overland route. It appears that the *Bulletin* and *Union* have secured an absolute monopoly of the wires over this line for 24 hours after the arrival of each Overland mail stage, so that it is sure to obtain the news so much in advance of their contemporaries, who must wait for it until the stage reaches San José—between fifty and sixty miles from here. The *Bulletin* has associated the Sacramento *Union* with it in this expensive enterprise.

I understand that these two papers advanced the needed capital to construct the telegraph line, securing themselves by the news monopoly described; so it is difficult to see how they are to be deprived of the advantage which they have obtained. It seems too that they have made telegraphic arrangements at the eastern terminus of the Overland Mail route, by which they receive news from one to three days *later* than comes *viâ* St. Louis to the rest of the California Press.

Odd Fellows will be interested in learning that the order is flourishing in California. There are now in the State 94 lodges, with a total membership of 94,760. The lodges disbursed charities during last year to the amount of $46,000.

SAN FRANCISCO GOSSIP.

TOO MUCH MERCHANDISE—WINDOW-GLASS SCARCE—AN ASSORTED CARGO FOR THE NEW-YORK MARKET—THE MEXICAN TREATY—COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S AFFAIRS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 5, 1860.

The holidays are over and we are fairly embarked in the business and pursuits of a New Year. It came in blubbering like a boy the first time he is sent to school, and the almanac would have said, "showery about these days," in other words, it rained a little and was generally muggy and "soppy." Consequently there was but little "calling," less than ever before, one reason being, I understood, the prevalence last year of the custom of hanging out baskets at the front door to receive cards, as much as to say "we don't want to be troubled with you." The baskets were more numerous this year than last, even, and a friend of mine, with a view to keep himself in practice, went around with a pack of the genuine Highlanders, and, as he said, "dealt them a poker hand all around." On the whole it was rather a quiet New-Year.

In the way of business I have nothing to say—it won't bear talking about, much less investigation. Suffice it to say, there is ten times too much of *everything*. There is a two years' stock of all kinds, sorts and qualities, and I don't care whether BILL COLEMAN likes it or not. I do say we don't want any more goods for three years. No doubt shipments will cease immediately. They never will learn wisdom until "flat broke," which event must be near at hand. Those chaps that want to try it once more, and catch the market on the upward tendency—the fellows that always keep on shipping because those *other* fellows do, will get enough of it, and drop the business. Keep that up as you have for the five years past, and it will "fetch you" at last.

I don't know of but two articles in the whole list of consumables that may be quoted scarce. Firstly, glass—window-glass. None here. Plenty coming, it is said. And the next is "pineapple cheese." There has not been a genuine pineapple cheese in California in the memory of the youngest inhabitant, and I can't learn of any "coming." Now, there's a chance for enterprise. I expect the next clipper clearing will be entirely loaded with pineapple cheeses. I agree to take a cheese at a high figure.

The ship *Golden Fleece*, which sails to-morrow for your City, has an assorted cargo that will trouble the market reporters to place under proper head. The cargo consists of hides, horns, old copper, old iron, grizzly bears, old junk, California lions, bales of rags, a sprinkling of cougars, leopards, old rope, and last, not least, Old ADAMS himself, the famous grizzly bear tamer. Old ADAMS, as he is familiarly called here, is a sort of Barnum in a small way, and has taken his menagerie, consisting entirely of California animals, to sea, to let New-York see, when the ship arrives, what our productions are. He has half a dozen genuine grizzly bears, any one capable of chewing a man up, making but a couple of bites of him for a meal. They weigh a ton or so each, and doubtless will "astonish the Browns" when they are set up for exhibition. ADAMS is a very clever old fellow, a great liar, or of rather powerful imagination, and really believes himself a second GERARD or VAN AMBURGH. The animals are well worth seeing, and if ADAMS only had the bark of the "big tree" for the grizzlys to climb, it would be a fair exhibition of California's productions. Go and see the old man's collection and believe all he tells you.

The new iron steamer of the Vanderbilt line, the *Champion*, arrived a day or two since, in seventy days from New-York—a very quick trip. She is put on for the trip down to-day. Very lively work, and involving the necessity of some flying around. She must be a good steamer to come off a voyage around Cape Horn and be in a condition to go to sea again in three days. The mail by the *Cortez* arrived night before last, 28 days from New-York—a rapid transmission of valuable matter. As the mail was not distributed before yesterday morning, it gave but one day to receive and answer correspondence, and yesterday being "steamer day," and everybody busy collecting, there has been no chance to answer letters. I mention this particularly because I am slightly behindhand myself in correspondence. The mail, as it is now transported, is an old fogy institution, and nobody who cares to have a letter reach its destination in any reasonable time will think of writing by steamer mail—that is by the mail steamers. There are a great many letters received by Express, by the old line boats, but the great institution is the Overland Mail—the only reliable way after all—and the only patriotic way of transmitting letters is by the aforesaid Overland Mail. Make a note on't.

We are all on the *qui vive* here about the Mexican Treaty and what it will result in, whether a fizzle or something substantial. If we are to have a portion of Northern Mexico, it will empty California of a set of worthless loafing fellows, a floating population of "Bummers" who are always ready to go to the "last place;" and the Lord knows we are willing they should, and finally get into another and better place for good and for all. There are a great many people in this country who may be set down as "dead failures," and were sent out here to better their condition, which means turning them loose on society to be a bore and an expense to their friends. Such like would fill up all the portion of Mexico that we are likely to get. There is such romance about the land of cigaritos, or tortillas and dirty Señoritas with uncombed and disheveled locks—reality consists in hard fare, very bad cigars, and a quart of fleas to the square foot.

The English propeller *Forwood*, that has been running between here and Victoria Island, has hauled off that route and is now advertised for the lower coast, to run regularly between San Francisco and Mazatlan, San Blas, &c. A consummation devoutly to be wished for. The *Forwood* is a screamer to run, and a splendid sea boat. A better propeller never came around the Horn to California, not excepting the old *McKim*, *Hartford*, and sundry similar old slow and easies that floundered hitherward in early days.

Speaking of steamers, the California Navigation Company are building a splendid boat for their river line, that will compare very favorably with the best built boats at the Eastward. She will be nearly as large as the Sound boats—(sound now a-days, perhaps, but in old times, in the days of the *Rhode Island*, *Massachusetts*, &c., very *unsound*.)

If Commodore CORNELIUS VANDERBILT don't manage his affairs a little better on this coast, he will "run clean out," and be nobody. A few more 28 or 30 day trips will about finish the question of "which line will we take." He will fall heir to all the honest miners who are always chock full of gold-dust and fleas, all the unwashed, uncombed, unterrified Democrats, and the "Old Line" will get all the decent people—which makes it all the better for people who believe in clean shirts. The time has been when the Pacific Mail Line were none too good to crowd the mourners into the smallest possible space human nature could exist in when they had the chance. We have no bowels of compassion for them; on the contrary, we enjoy the "digs" they are getting in the short ribs. How do you all feel, down in pious Wall-street, on the Pacific Mail Stock question? *Dida't* you catch it? Served you right, and we are glad of it. Did you find out who got the oyster? You may know who had to *shell out*.

The Railroad from foot of Market-street to the Mission Dolores will soon be in operation, and be a grand thing. Another road over the Folsom-street route is in embryo, and still further a road to San José, it is said, will certainly be built in eighteen months.

The Legislature being about to get under way, everybody having an axe to grind has gone up to Sacramento to electioneer and hatch-it. The Atlantic Telegraph Cable couldn't stand the pulling the Sacramento wire pullers will "surge" at this session.

Twenty thousand dollars in silver bars from the Washoe ore, went into the mint for coinage yesterday.

Postmaster WELLER has placed a box in the Post-office for the reception of contributions for the Washington Monument Fund. The receipts average about 50 cents a day, mostly in bogus dimes; copper cents that have found their way out here from the East, and occasionally a broken bank bill. So you see the prospect of raising the required sum by voluntary contributions is not particularly flattering.

A chap who has been up among the Chinook Indians has been giving us a few items in regard to their habits and manners. He says that when a sick Indian is given over by the Medicine Man they proceed to bury him at once. It's no use to make a fuss about it—they are bound to sod him. He says they took an old chap out and buried him in spite of his struggles, and left him. The next morning Mr. Indian appeared again. He had *scratched out*, and at last accounts was as good as new. How many poor devils would scratch out if they could, is a matter of *grave* conjecture.

We have an odd, half crazy genius wandering about the streets here, who was formerly a man of means, but is now supported by his English countrymen. He fancies he has been made Emperor of the United States, and issues edicts every few days. The following is his last, from which it would appear that he is down on the collective wisdom at Washington:

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a body of men calling themselves the National Congress, are now in session in Washington City, in violation of our Imperial edict of the 12th of October last, declaring the said Congress abolished: Whereas, it is necessary for the repose of our Empire that the said decree should be strictly complied with:

Now, therefore, we do hereby Order and Direct Major-Gen. SCOTT, the Commander-in-Chief of our Armies, immediately on receipt of this our Decree, to proceed with a suitable force and clear the Halls of Congress. NORTON I.,

Emperor of the United States America.

DATED FROM HEADQUARTERS, San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 4, 1860.

The Russian fleet, under command of Com. POPOFF, popped off their pop-guns yesterday and popped off themselves, and will soon pop in on you, as they are bound home *viâ* New-York. PODGERS.

NEW-GRANADA.

Affairs at Carthagena—Bible-Burning in Bogota—A Naval Squabble—Diplomatic Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1860.

We have had no mail from Bogota the past fortnight. Letters from Carthagena, of the 9th inst., state that everything was quiet not only in that city, but throughout the whole State of Bolivar. Since the defeat of Gen. POSADA at Barranguilla, there is no force in arms against the revolutionary Government.

Gov. NIETO having assumed the office of Intendente, the original Collector, Contador and Captain of the Fort, refusing to acknowledge his authority, had resigned. NIETO appointed new officers in their stead. The decree of the General Government, closing the port of Carthagena against all ships with foreign goods, still remains in force.

In Bogota, it appears the priests have been amusing themselves by burning Bibles. A Mr. DUFFIELD, agent of a British Bible Society, has, for the past three years, driven a brisk trade at Bogota, Quito and Lima, by the sale of Protestant Bibles. It is said all these Bibles that could be collected were piled up in front of the door of the Archbishop, and made a big bonfire of, by his order, amid great rejoicing on the part of the people, music, &c.

We have but very little local news of interest. The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* arrived at Panama on the 13th, upon which a court-martial was immediately ordered upon all four of her lieutenants and her surgeon, and a Court of Inquiry upon her Commander, LOCKWOOD. The Lieutenants are J. H. SPOTTS, GEORGE U. MORRIS, JAMES STILLWELL and A. J. MCCARTNEY. Her Surgeon is L. J. WILLIAMS. As near as I can understand, the difficulty on board this ship arose as follows: Some one in the ward-room mess had been in the habit of reporting the conversations that daily occurred at the table to Com. LOCKWOOD, and, as he was not very popular with his juniors, their remarks concerning him were not over complimentary. Lieut. MORRIS demanded to know from Com. LOCKWOOD who the eaves-dropper was, and on his declining to give the name, Mr. MORRIS denounced him, whoever he might be, as a dishonorable fellow, and made the further remark that a man who would listen to such talk was no better than his informant. So the lieutenants are to be tried for disrespectful language towards their superior officer, and Commander LOCKWOOD is charged with unfitness to command, &c. The *Levant* sailed yesterday for Realejo, to relieve the *Saranac*. The *Lancaster*, flag-ship, will probably remain at Panama for a month, and it is thought she will then be ordered to Callao to assist Mr. CLAY in collecting some little bills against Peru. President MORA visited the *Lancaster* a few days since, and was received with a salute of seventeen guns. The United States sloop-of-war *Preble* was at Porto Bello, getting water. The flag steam-frigate *Roanoke*, of the Home Squadron, at Aspinwall, in attempting to go to Porto Bello for water, a fortnight since, broke some of her machinery and had to put back. The damage has been repaired, and she will start again for Porto Bello in a day or two. The sloop-of-war *St. Louis* arrived at Aspinwall three days since from San Juan del Norte. She left the frigate *Sabine* and the British war-ship *Gorgon* there.

Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY, wife and daughter arrived at Panama on the 7th inst., in the *Guatemala*, from Central America, and will go to Havana on the *Daniel Webster*, to-morrow or next day.

President MORA will go to Central America again on the 19th. He will take his family to Salvador, if his friends, on his arrival at Punta Arenas de Costa Rica, are not ready to receive him. Señor CRISANTO MEDINA, merchant and banker, will return to Costa Rica on the 19th. As a friend of MORA he was expelled the country, but as he has now perfected his papers of American citizenship, and bears a passport from Gen. CASS, he does not anticipate any opposition to his resuming his residence at San José.

Z. B. CAVERLY, Esq., United States Secretary of Legation to Lima, goes to New-York to-day on the *Baltic*.

The *Golden Age*, of the old line, arrived at Panama this morning at three o'clock, making the run down in eleven days and sixteen hours. The *Champion*, Vanderbilt line, is expected to-morrow.

By way of Callao, we have dates to Nov. 4. The only item of any importance to American readers, in the files, is the following:

The American bark *Jacob B. Lancaster* foundered off Molokai, on the 10th July. The *Lancaster* left San Francisco on the 28th June, bound to Sidney and Melbourne, with a manifest of $32,000. She was owned in Philadelphia, was six years old, an extreme clipper model, cost $35,000, and was insured in Philadelphia for $20,000. DANIEL GIBB & Co. owned the cargo.

GEORGE BIRCH, a seaman on the flag-ship *Roanoke*, fell from the main-yard on the 10th, and was killed.

The *Daniel Webster*, on her last trip from Havana, brought thirty Germans to Aspinwall, who go to Chiriqui to settle. F. W. R.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

MISADVENTURES OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER ROANOKE—MOVEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ASPINWALL, Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1860.

The U. S. Flag-ship *Roanoke*, getting short of water, and the Railroad Company not being able to continue to supply her out of the tanks on shore, left here on the morning of the 3d instant for Porto Bello, for the purpose of filling up her water. The northeast trade-winds were blowing very fresh, with a considerable sea, and, after proceeding about four miles to the northward, she suddenly came to anchor. This led to the impression that her engines had become disabled; but this was not the case, as the next morning she was not in sight. I understand, however, that the *Roanoke* came to anchor in consequence of the "crank-pins" and the "journals" becoming very much heated, and which could not be cooled down by the water introduced through her hose—supplied by a cock near her stern—because it was found to contain particles of sand, probably from the commotion in the Bay, caused by the heavy ground-swell, the rapid movement of her propeller, and the further fact that the water is quite shoal—only about 5¼ fathoms, a little over 30 feet—the *Roanoke* drawing upwards of 23 feet. The *Roanoke* again got under way, (sail and steam,) at 4 A. M. the next day, and, after steaming some 30 miles, her engines became temporarily disabled by the cracking of the after part of the forward trunk. It was deemed prudent to return to Aspinwall immediately to repair the slight damage, and the ship returned under sail alone. The repairs were speedily accomplished by her indefatigable Chief Engineer, LAWTON, and his intelligent assistants; and the trunk may now be considered stronger than it was originally.

The *R.* will now be prepared to receive the two Japanese Commissioners and their *seventy-two* attendants, who are expected to arrive at Panama in the United States steam-frigate *Powhatan*, about the middle of April, and whom you may expect to see in New-York by the 10th of May—probably sooner.

After the steamers shall have left here for New-York, with the California mails, treasure and passengers, the *Roanoke* will go to Porto Bello and fill up her water. At present a daily supply is brought here for her, by the railroad, from Gatun. Her officers and crew are in good health. On the 10th inst. GEORGE BURCU, seaman, fell from the foretopsail yard and struck upon the deck, causing instant death. His remains were on the following day interred at Monkey Hill Cemetery.

The United States ship *Jamestown*, Com. KENNEDY, arrived here on the 7th inst. from San Juan del Norte, and sailed on the 10th for the United States—Philadelphia.

The United States frigate *Sabine*, Capt. ADAMS, was off San Juan del Norte.

H. B. M. steam-sloop *Racer* arrived here on the 11th, and saluted Flag-Officer MCCLUNEY, Commander-in-Chief United States Home Squadron, which was promptly returned from the flag-ship *Roanoke*.

The United States ship *St. Louis*, Commander POOR, arrived on the 15th. Officers and crew all well. She came for provisions, and has had a very hard time off the Colorado River.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Affairs in Guatemala—A Violent Earthquake—Barrios Elected President of Salvador—End of the Belly Contract—Movements of Ex-President Mora—Affairs in Costa Rica.

From our own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1860.

The Panama Railroad Company's mail steamship *Guatemala* arrived at Panama on the 7th inst. from Central American ports. She left San José de Guatemala Dec. 27; La Union, Salvador, Dec. 29; Realejo de Nicaragua Jan. 1; and Punta Arenas de Costa Rica Jan. 4. She brings 1,984 cerroons indigo, 5,268 hides, 64 bales deer skins, 50 cerroons India rubber, 74 sacks coffee, 38 sacks rice, 32 boxes sugar, 42 sacks silver ore, $18,000 in silver bars. President JUAN RAFAEL MORA, of Costa Rica, came passenger to Panama, and Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELY and family to Panama for the United States and England.

HONDURAS AND GUATEMALA.

Gen. GUARDIOLA, the Dictator of Honduras was "re-elected President" of that country on the 6th November. Owing to a little plain speaking by one or two papers on the abuse of the electoral privileges in connection with the Presidency, the President has announced his determination to "repress the abuses of the Press." The British Minister, Mr. WYKE, had arrived at the capital.

The Congress of Guatemala met on the 25th November, when President CARRERA'S message was read. In allusion to the recent boundary treaty with England, the President thinks it will render the Central American question between England and the United States more easy of adjustment. He also thinks the settlement of this boundary question will cause England to open up routes to the interior of the country from the Atlantic, thus greatly benefiting the agriculture and general business of Guatemala. President CARRERA deplores the revolution in Costa Rica, but hopes the effect will not be disastrous. He says the schools are in a flourishing condition, and states that an establishment for the education of females is soon to be inaugurated. He speaks encouragingly of the future of the Republic, when its agricultural resources shall be more fully developed, and roads shall give greater facilities for trade within the country and with neighboring States.

As an offset to this hopeful picture, one cannot help noticing that the public papers are filled with grandiloquent accounts of religious feasts, Church and Jesuit ceremonies, "the Most Illustrious Bishop of Chiapas," and "the Most Illustrious Bishop of Trajanopolis," filling more space in the public eye than do college commencements, agricultural fairs and cattle shows. On the 8th December the festivity of the Immaculate Conception of Our Lady "was celebrated with all the solemnity and devotion that corresponds with the enthusiasm that the people of Guatemala have always held and hold for this dogma." Then follows a long account of the Church mummeries, the processions, the adornments of the houses, the illuminations, the Bengal lights, fire-crackers, squibs, &c., &c. Our Lady of Guadalupe took her turn on the 12th, and "went it" equally as strong.

Then there was the grand reception of seven sisters from France, of the order of "Our Lady," when all the populations through which they passed, for 90 miles, from San José to the City of Guatemala, went out to meet and welcome them. A Committee in twenty-five coaches took them to the Cathedral, where the "Illustrious Señor Archbishop" chanted a *Te Deum*. In fact, there is room to doubt whether agriculture, commerce, the arts of peace, liberty and education, will flourish greatly when choked by such noxious weeds as these priests, friars and Jesuits of Guatemala.

On the evening of the 8th, at 8.20, a violent earthquake was felt in the City of Guatemala, and also in many portions of Salvador, which lasted one minute; windows and doors rattled, the water of some of the fountains was thrown from one side to the other, and many clocks stopped. After the noise ceased the oscillation of the earth continued for nearly half a minute. Each oscilation appeared to last nearly half a second. The first movement of the earth came from the SW, but afterwards it took the direction of NW to SE. A pendulum of 3.5245 metros oscillated 40 millimetros. A strong wind blew from the NNE all day, which lowered the temperature considerably, and the atmospheric pressure was extraordinary. The sky was clear, except a few clouds in the NW. The direction of the magnetic declination needle, which all day of the 8th was 7° 13′ 31″, shortly after the earthquake was observed to be 7° 6′ 3″, which it retained all day on the 9th and part of the 10th.

The imports for the past year amount to $1,140,043, and the exports to $1,126,189.

SALVADOR.

Gen. BARRIOS, who plotted the overthrow of President SANTIN a few months since, has been elected President in his place—of course unanimously, as the General has collected together the largest army in Central America—5,000 men.

The earthquake which was felt in Guatemala on the evening of the 8th, did much damage in Salvador. It was almost equal in violence to that of the 16th of April, 1854. At Dolores Izalco, the parish church was nearly destroyed—the two towers and bells falling, and the walls being broken on all sides. It is mentioned as a remarkable fact that the chapel in which the images of "los Virgenes de Conception y Dolores" alone remained intact. Thirty-two houses fell to the ground and all were injured. During the night several other shocks did some damage. Shocks were felt at Quezaltepeque, Tepecoya, Opica, Apopa, Guayamaco, Jayaque, Panchimalco, San Martin and other pueblos. At Tepecoya the church, city hall and several houses were destroyed. In almost all the towns which felt the shock, the churches and cabildos or town halls, (these always being the largest and most solid buildings,) were either destroyed or greatly damaged. In Nanhuisalco, after the earthquake had destroyed several houses, a fire broke out which burned 200 houses, or nearly the whole town. On the night of the 10th, at 9½ o'clock, there were two more severe shocks. The nights were clear on both occasions, the wind being heavy from the North until just before the shocks, when it fell calm, but again rose after the shocks. No lives are reported to have been lost, although undoubtedly there were some killed and wounded. The volcano of Izalco, about eighteen miles from the coast, was the centre of vibration, as the shocks were felt all around it, but most strongly in the northeast direction, and for a distance of 150 miles, as far as heard from.

In the City of San Salvador the earthquake was quite heavy, but no damage was done.

The Indigo crop will yield 10,000 cerroons this year.

NICARAGUA.

ALEX. DIMITRY, United States Minister Resident to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, arrived at Managua, the capital of the latter country, on the 5th Dec. He was received on the 7th, when a great many compliments passed on both sides.

A decree of Dec. 13, declares M. FELIX BELLY'S canal contract at an end, he having failed to come forward with the 200,000 francs promised before the end of last September.

A forced loan of $10,000 has been decreed, to pay for munitions of war lately received from England.

Business throughout the country and in the ports of the Republic, amounted to absolutely nothing.

President MARTINEZ will resume the office of President, now occupied by Señor GRESMAN, on Feb. 1.

COSTA RICA.

President MORA reached Punta Arenas on the steamship *Guatemala* on the 21st December. There was a force of about 60 men there to prevent him from landing, as he was expected, on his way to Salvador, from New-York. He was met at Punta Arenas by a Commissioner from the revolutionary Government, who made proposals to him in case he would not essay to regain possession of the Government, which he peremptorily declined. After the *Guatemala* had sailed, with Señor MORA on board, one of the periodicals in San José published a slanderous paper against him, in which it was alleged he had made the following propositions: "The State to pay President MORA $8,000 per annum for six years of service as General, since 1853; Gen. CANAS and Gen. JOSE J. MORA to receive the salaries of their grade, to be paid in preference to other debts; the Government to pay President MORA for cash advanced for 814 Mississippi and Minie rifles; 179 quintals of lead balls for four nine-pounders, two sixes, and one nineteen, with carriages, powder, &c.; the property of MORA to be respected; Señor *Don* RAFAEL ESCALANTE, Vice-President, to have the pay of his grade and pay for his past services. President MORA to agree not to enter the country without permission of the Government," &c.

On his arrival here, President MORA thought it proper to disclaim having offered any such propositions to the Revolutionary Government, although those who knew him best deemed it entirely unnecessary. The following is his statement, published in the Panama *Star and Herald*:

Editors of the Star of Panama: On touching at Punta Arenas, on my return to this city, I found that a semi-official journal of the Revolutionary Government of Costa Rica had published at the end of last month certain propositions, which it said I had made to said Government; and as the object of said publication is to dishonor me before my friends, I request you will allow me the use of your columns to state the facts relative to the matter.

On the 3d of December, Sr. JULIAN VOLIO wrote me a letter, in which, among other things, he said:

"Don G. NANNE will go to Punta Arenas to treat with you, and to communicate to you certain propositions under which we can be both satisfied. I beg that you will accept them, and that you will be persuaded of the sincerity with which they have been made."

On my arrival at Punta Arenas on the 21st of December, I met Sr. NANNE, who in the name of the Revolutionary Government made me the following propositions:

"1. That the Provisional Government would assign me a pension.

2. That it would name me Minister Plenipotentiary from Costa Rica to any government I might select, and,

3. That it would purchase my property in Costa Rica on the condition that I would oblige myself legally to renounce the Presidency, and not to return to the country without special permission."

None who know me will believe I did accept, or could accept propositions so calculated to injure my reputation; nevertheless, having previously offered to communicate with Sr. VOLIO, in regard to the mission of Sr. NANNE, I sent him the next day the following answer:

"ON BOARD THE STEAMER GUATEMALA, PUNTA ARENAS, Dec. 20, 1859.

SENOR DON JULIO VOLIO—*My Dear Sir:* I have spoken with Sr. N. NANNE relative to the arrangement that you proposed to me. I cannot accept the dishonorable propositions made to me, but in their place I substitute the following:

1. As the revolution of the 14th of August was outrageous and illegal, and far from having accomplished the flattering prospects held out to the people to excuse the crime, the only result has been to lead the country to its ruin; and for that reason the public administration must return to the state in which it was on the 13th of August.

2. After having complied with this first condition, all that is passed will be overlooked, and you, and all those who have taken an active part in the revolution, shall remain at liberty and free from all responsibility, with the exception of the traitors SALAZAR, RODRIGUES, PACHECO and ZELEDON, who shall be judged according to the existing laws.

3. The Ministers of Finance, for any abuse of the public funds, shall also be excepted.

4. The amnesty will not relieve from responsibility those who have occasioned pecuniary damage to the persecuted parties.

You will perceive that the preceding propositions are reasonable, and you will be the more disposed to admit their justice and propriety when I inform you that I am well aware of the precarious situation in which the Revolutionists find themselves. They cannot rely even upon the two companies, San Vicente and Guadalupe, whom they succeeded at first in bribing; and you are as well aware as I am, that if the usurpers have sustained themselves in power up to the present time, it is only because the people lack arms. You know that public opinion has declared itself decidedly and generally in favor of the legal Government, and that, in spite of the tyranny with which the Revolutionists treat and punish any opinion expressed in favor of the legitimate Government.

Sr. NANNE is authorized to receive the answer which you may wish to return, and until then, I am yours, attentively, J. R. MORA.

It will be seen by the preceding documents, which I possess, one of them in duplicate and the other in the original, the propositions published in Costa Rica are false and calumnious, and although, up to the present time, I had intended not to pay any attention to the false documents published by the mercinary Press of Costa Rica, nevertheless I could not keep silent without leaving a chance for suspicion that I was capable of taking a step which of itself alone would be sufficient to stain my reputation.

I have not made such propositions, I could not make them, and I defy my enemies to bring forward anything but falsehoods to support their assertions.

JUAN R. MORA.

From the foregoing propositions made by Señor VOLIO, one of the Cabinet of the Provincial President MONTEALEGRE, it will be seen that my statements, frequently made, that the revolution against President MORA is not a popular one, and that the men at the head of the Government have no confidence in their own ability to govern the country, are fully borne out and proved.

The Constituent Assembly has framed the new Constitution, and an early day is to be appointed for the election of President. There are about a dozen aspirants for the station, and when the eleven unsuccessful ones shall awake from their ambitious dreams, they will likely be better friends of MORA than of their successful competitor. F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Treaty between Peru and Ecuador—Guayaquil to be Occupied by Castilla—Rich Discoveries of Gold and Silver in Peru—Refusal to Pay American Claims—A Warning to American Shippers to Peru—Bolivia—Chili.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1860.

The British Mail steamer *Lima* arrived at Panama from the South coast on the 6th. Her dates from Valparaiso and Santiago are to the 16th; from Callao and Lima to Dec. 27, and from Guayaquil to Jan. 1. The *Lima* brought $315,000 in specie for England.

ECUADOR.

President CASTILLA, of Peru, in command of the Peruvian army of 5,500 men at Guayaquil, has made what he calls a "Treaty with the Ecuatorian Government." The fact is, he has bought a treaty from persons having no more legal right to sell it than the horsethief has to sell the cattle he has stolen from his neighbor's corral. Gen. FRANCO, a negro, having got the chief command of the Ecuatorian force of about 3,000 men, at Guayaquil, on the flight of President ROBLES and Gen. URBINA, was enabled to hold military possession of the Province of which Guayaquil is the capital, and also a portion of the neighboring Province. He then opened a *negocio* with President CASTILLA, the terms of which were that the port of Guayaquil, blockaded by the Peruvian fleet, was to be reopened to commerce, while FRANCO was to move the Ecuadorian army from Guayaquil to the river Daule, with a view to come to an understanding on questions in dispute. President ROBLES and Gen. URBINA not approving this step, and a revolution having broken out against them at Quito, they were forced to quit the country, leaving Señor GARCIA MORENO and two associates at the head of the Government at Quito and neighborhood, while FRANCO set himself up as Dictator at Guayaquil, and demanded the submission of MORENO to his "Government." The armistice having resulted in nothing except to leave Guayaquil at the mercy of CASTILLA, the latter landed nearly 6,000 men in the immediate vicinity, having previously issued a manifesto at Paita, in which he gave the Ecuatorians thirty days to settle their differences, so that he might find a Government either to treat with or to fight against. As soon as his men touched the soil of Ecuador, CASTILLA commenced to form what he called a Government for the Ecuatorians. He and his friend FRANCO caused a vote to be taken in the districts occupied by FRANCO'S military, for Supreme Chief of the Nation, and Señor MANUEL ESPANTOSO, a gambler and intimate friend of CASTILLA'S, was declared to be elected. Then CASTILLA granted a further time to treat, and was so successful as to get FRANCO and ESPANTOSO to allow him, without any resistance on their part, to bring his army across the river and set it down in the immediate vicinity of the city, only two miles distant thus precluding any force from entering it to reinforce the Ecuatorian army, or to leave it to join his enemies in the rear under MORENO. The next step was to order an election of President or Dictator of the nation, and the *choice*, of course, fell upon FRANCO—or rather FRANCO seized the Presidential chair. Then three persons were fixed upon from the three Provinces or districts of Quito, Guayas and Azuay, who were to assume to be the Representatives of the nation, to make the treaty with CASTILLA.

On the 8th December these representatives met the Commissioners of President CASTILLA at Guayaquil, and made the treaty. The documents had not yet been made public, but it is said to more than concede all the original demands of CASTILLA. All the lands on the Amazon, composing about one-third of the whole Republic, and reaching to within a day's ride of Quito, go to Peru. Ecuador is to pay to Peru *twelve millions of dollars* for damages and expenses of the war! JUAN CELESTINO CAVERO, the Peruvian Minister to Ecuador, and who was dismissed by the latter Government has had his *exequatur* restored to him, and his flag was saluted on the 6th by Gen. or President FRANCO. CASTILLA is to join a sufficient number of his men to those of FRANCO at Guayaquil, to enable him to maintain order, and carry out the treaty, if its terms are opposed by the Junta at Quito. The foregoing are *reported* to be the terms, but the only thing that is positively and officially known is that CAVERO has been reinstated as Minister of Peru. One of the *preliminaries* of the treaty was the payment of 3,000 doubloons by CASTILLA to FRANCO in part satisfaction for his agency in selling out his country.

Of course such an arrangement as the foregoing can only be enforced by a permanent Peruvian occupation: and as it is conceded that CASTILLA has no intention of entering the heart of the country to make war on it, it is supposed that he intends to seize and hold Guayaquil, and finally declare it to be Peruvian territory. The triumvirate at Quito has disclaimed all lot and part in the arrangement, and declares its intention not to submit to its terms. In the meantime there is much disease in the camp of CASTILLA, and he is extremely anxious to get back to Lima. The next mail will probably settle the question as to whether he will

pleased the men of South Carolina better than to come on a different mission from himself. It was idle to confine the view of the attack to the attack itself. It was to the intention of the parties who made the assault that he looked. Those parties thought that they were raising a standard around which slaves would flock; they believed that every white man who did not own slaves would join it too; therefore, it was, that South Carolina viewed it as a most serious matter—looked on it as a blow leveled at the breast of the South. The forfeited lives of Brown and those who were executed did not expiate for the blood of Virginians shed during that attack. It was to all the elements that entered into that attack that South Carolina looked, and therefore it was that his State wished to make common cause with Virginia. But she did not send him to dictate any measure of action, for she did not assume that she could enlighten the General Assembly of Virginia, but she regarded the emergency as a great one, and therefore she had sent a Commissioner to her sister State, for she believed that when Virginia was invaded she would be derelict in her duty if she did not tender her aid and sympathy.

The Commissioner then entered into a statement of the action of Virginia in the difficulties in which South Carolina was placed in 1832 and 1833, during the contest on the Tariff question; and when South Carolina had proceeded to extremities which threatened the existence of the Union, Virginia made proposals to South Carolina similar in many respects to those of which he was the bearer now; and now, in order to show the interest which South Carolina felt in the mission of Virginia to her in the years referred to, he would read the resolutions adopted at that time in South Carolina. Virginia had undertaken a friendly mission in a matter concerning which there was a difference of opinion in South Carolina, while, at the same time, there was a majority for nullification; and when she was about to sustain that nullification by arms, Virginia then sent a Commissioner (Mr. Lee) in order to introduce a change of purpose; and when the Commissioner arrived, though the Governor replied that he had no authority over the Convention, yet he recommended that the resolutions, of which Mr. Lee was bearer, should be submitted to the President of the Convention, with a view to the reassembling of that body. Col. Memminger here read the letter of the President of that Convention, announcing that it would reassemble.] That Convention did reassemble, and their final action was an ordinance in conformity with the views of Virginia. The mediation of Virginia brought the Federal Government to a sense of its true position, and caused South Carolina to withdraw from the course she had determined on. Such was the effect of Virginia's mission, and such was the spirit in which South Carolina received it; and, therefore, she now, in her turn, came with a request to Virginia.

The course which South Carolina now pursues was the same as that of Virginia. She was following her example, and now in the day of trouble of the whole South, they adopted the course which Virginia had followed. South Carolina had resolved, if the Wilmot Proviso had been adopted, not to remain in the Union, or if any further steps were taken against the institution of Slavery. South Carolina a second time called a Convention, and by a majority she was in favor of going out of the Union, when she was again met by resolutions from Virginia. Virginia had accepted the Compromise Measure of 1850, but South Carolina had not, and considered it not an adjustment, but an aggravation; but when the resolutions from Virginia came, two-thirds yielded to the minority, and instead of proceeding to secede, South Carolina followed Virginia, and passed an ordinance declaring it inexpedient to secede. But South Carolina felt assured that, so far from the tide being beaten back it was surging over the battlements, and would involve everything in wreck. The South waited, desisted, and deferred action, and what was the next scene in the drama on which the curtain lifted? Why, the invasion at Harper's Ferry, and now South Carolina comes back to say, here is now the tide at its full, and we come to speak to you and say, if you please meet us in conference. We have waited for you, and will scarcely proceed to act without you. We are prepared to take your views. We press not our own upon you. We only ask for a confidence of ourselves and of other States, and whatever they determine on we will agree to.

But while South Carolina does not wish Virginia to do what would be contrary to her judgment, he, as her Commissioner, would proceed to point out the course which South Carolina wished to pursue, and she hoped would deserve approbation. Mr. Memminger here, at some length, dwelt on the symptoms which characterized the diseased condition of things, and he proceeded to consider the symptoms indicated by the Harper's Ferry foray. He believed that, taking all the circumstances attending that foray into account, it would be seen that God had raised it up as a standard by which to show the increase in the measure of the danger, as the Nilometer showed the rise of the waters of the Nile, which, unless they were checked, would overflow and deluge all around them. He did not wish to create excitement, but it was his duty to examine facts, as a statesman ought, and he would ask was it not plain that many, very many, in the North knew of the contemplated invasion? And yet, who was there to give any warning except the writer of the letter to Secretary Floyd, and thus the invasion broke on the South like a sudden thunder cloud; and the case, in that respect, showed in the North feelings hostile to the South. But it did not end there, for as soon as the assassins were secured there was a sympathy expressed for them throughout the North. Counsel volunteered their services to come from one country to another to defend assassins and murderers. How were the assassins brought to trial? Was it in a Court House, protected by public opinion and the voice of the people? No; but Virginia had to call out her military force to secure a murderer who would have no sympathy in any other country in the world; and when that murderer was executed, there arose a lamentation over him as if he were a martyr. Bells were rung, and, to the discredit of our institutions, the disgraceful scene was witnessed of a motion made in the Legislature of Massachusetts to adjourn in honor of Brown—a motion which, in one branch, was defeated by only three majority. This was an indication not to be put aside, and which plainly told the sentiment which lay behind; and every bell which was tolled proclaimed to Virginia what the sentiments of the North were; and, in Congress, we yet find 105 or 107 men voting for a man who, while he did not avow, did not disclaim the Helper book—and there were 59 others there like him, and they stood there shoulder to shoulder to see if they could reduce Virginia to submission.

Mr. Memminger proceeded to show that the condition of things in the North was not a mere temporary disease. He gave a history of the organization of the different new States, to show that the great preponderance existing at one time in favor of the South was now gone, leaving the South in a minority. He quoted the value of the territory given away by Virginia.

Mr. Memminger then went on to show what the course of France would have been if the English press had exulted over the attempt made to assassinate Napoleon, and what the course of the army would be in the event of Napoleon's being then slain, and the English press exulting at it, or if a motion was made in the British Parliament to adjourn in honor of the assassination. Would not England have been outlawed by all humanity?—and, so far as the Northern people have approved of the acts of John Brown, they are participators in those acts and responsible, and there were thousands and tens of thousands of the same mind as Brown. It was supposed that there would be a reaction, and when the election would come off in New-York it would demonstrate it, but it did not do so.

He showed that the benefits of the Union went to the North, and he demonstrated that if Slavery had gone into the new States which were formed from the South, the South would now have a majority of representatives in Congress. He next alluded to the purchase of Louisiana.

He next described the difficulty which the North created in order to maintain her power. He described the concessions made by the South, and quoted the prophetic dogmas of Jefferson. He described the first introduction of Slavery petitions in Congress, and the rise and growth of Abolitionism. He described the efforts made in Great Britain to prevent the admission of Texas and to abolish Slavery, and narrated the action of Tyler and Upshur in the matter of the treaty with Texas. He commented with severity on the different churches, all of which, to some extent, he asserted, except the Episcopal, were wearing out the chord which bound the States in one Union. He next entered into a defence of Slavery, against the churches, and pointed out the manner in which children in the North were educated. He also described the effect of the Missouri Compromise, the Kansas-Nebraska bill, &c., and in a speech of 3½ hours reviewed everything connected with the questions which now agitate the public mind, and concluded by pointing out what subjects might be discussed in conference of the South, and in urging a conference.

GOV WISE DECLINES A PUBLIC DINNER.

Gov. Wise has written the following letter in reply to an invitation to a public dinner from the citizens of Northampton County, Va.:

EASTVILLE, Jan. 16, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 10th was handed to me, here, to-day, tendering me a public dinner at such a time as will suit my convenience. For this manifestation of regard I return to you my sincere and grateful acknowledgments.

When I reached the Eastern Shore it was my expectation that I could visit my friends and do my business in Accomac in time to devote a week at least to my friends in Northampton; but the extremely inclement weather, the delay of business, and sickness superadded have limited my time, and constrain me to return to Norfolk on Wednesday next. Between this day and then there will not be an opportunity to meet my old friends at dinner; the weather is too cold for a table out of doors, and the time is too short for the assemblage. I therefore take the liberty, for the present to decline the invitation, and I do so the more freely because I know that such a tender of kindness to me is not needed from the people of Northampton. They have ever been hospitable and kind to me, without distinction of party, and my political friends have appreciated my public services beyond their merits. This tender is just as precious to my gratitude as if we pledged our mutual regard and respect in the wine-cup, or broke bread over our attachment. I am not deserting and hardly leaving the Eastern Shore. The coming Spring and Summer I shall return here frequently, when we can "*junket*" together in the old Virginia way.

Of my course as Governor of the Commonwealth it does not become me to speak, but you have spoken in a way which repays all my anxieties and labors. I will say, however, that the appreciation of my Executive course by the people of my native shore, and their expression in my behalf, comes as near to my heart as the approbation of any portion of the Commonwealth can touch my tenderest affections. And if a sufficient number of my fellow-citizens shall be at Eastville to-morrow, I will endeavor to express to them in person my sense of their favor and approbation. Whether I meet them or not, you will please make known to them my acknowledgments, and accept for yourselves my kindest regards.

I am, gentlemen, very truly yours,

HENRY A. WISE.

The Pennsylvania Legislature on the Crisis.

RESOLUTIONS INDORSING THE ACTION OF THE REPUBLICANS IN THE HOUSE.

On the 12th inst. the following resolutions passed the Senate of the Pennsylvania Legislature by a vote of 21 to 11, and were sent to the House:

Resolved, By the Senate, &c., That the firm and dignified course pursued by the Representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania, who have opposed the present faithless and corrupt National Administration in the protracted contest in reference to the election of a Speaker—their patriotic and steadfast determination to perform their duty as manifested in their continued efforts to secure an organization of the House of Representatives without delay, and in such a manner as to expose the mal-practice of the Administration, protect the individual interests of the country, and guard the freedom of the Territories, and the rights and union of the States, and the wise forbearance with which they have refrained from engaging in exciting and angry discussions, while the pledges of the Government remain unredeemed, and her honest creditors are suffering, merits the most cordial approbation of this General Assembly, and the people of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That Pennsylvania remains, as ever, faithful and true to the Constitution and the Union, and determined that they shall be maintained—that the treasonable threats of disunion uttered by the adherents of the present National Administration on the floor of Congress, will not deter her people from the expression of their political views, and the proper protection of her interests, but will be treated with the utmost contempt and scorn, while any attempt to carry such threats into execution will be met by her determined resistance.

A Desperate Suicide in Roxbury.—Patrick Kelly, living in Roxbury, Mass., after laboring under great depression of spirits for several days finally determined to commit suicide, and as a preliminary step arranged all his business matters. Then having procured a pistol he loaded it with four bullets, and having retired to his room, seated himself upon his bed, carefully tucked up his under garment and shirt, and placed the pistol against the pit of the stomach and fired. The weapon was held in such a manner that the balls passed entirely through his body and came out through his shoulders and lodged in his undershirt. As soon as the pistol was discharged Kelly threw it from him and fell backward upon the bed, where he was found by his friends. He survived half an hour after the occurrence. He was about sixty years of age, and has left a wife and six children.

Mr. Wm. H. Nobles, of St. Paul, in reply to a letter of inquiry from Dr. T. E. Massey, of the Land office at Forest City, states that the white pines in Minnesota are not so well adapted for masts and spars as those which grow in some other parts of the country, but that the Norways are unexcelled. The sizes are from 3 to 3½ feet diameter at the stump, 75 to 80 feet long, 18 to 20 inches diameter at the top, and any size required under.

LAW REPORTS.

MURDER TRIALS.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Second Day of the Trial of William Jones, for the Murder of the Unknown Man in the Five Points—Fifteen new Prisoners Arraigned.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was densely crowded yesterday, by persons anxious to hear the continuation and result of the trial of William Jones, for the murder of an unknown man, in a room over Crown's grocery-store, corner of Worth-street and Mission-place, Five Points, on Sept. 27, 1859.

Before the trial was resumed the following parties were called to plead to the several charges against them:

Martin Toole and Stephen Kennedy, pleaded not guilty, to a charge of murdering George W. Church, with a club, in Washington-street, on January 2.

Daniel Kelly pleaded not guilty, to a charge of assault and battery with a knife, with intent to kill Augustus B. Crosby, on Nov. 14, 1859.

Gerred B. Cook, pleaded not guilty, to a charge of assault and battery with a cleaver, with intent to kill Charles Metzinger, on Dec. 15, 1859.

John Allison pleaded not guilty, to a charge of murdering Martin Ryan, with an axe, on August 27, 1859.

William Hutchinson pleaded not guilty to a charge of manslaughter, in killing an unknown man on Dec. 13, 1859.

John Howe pleaded not guilty to a charge of murdering Thomas Clare, on Jan. 3.

James Adams pleaded not guilty to a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill Jane Watkins, on Dec. 24, 1859.

Thomas Downing pleaded not guilty to a charge of murdering James Quinn, by a gun-shot, on Dec. 17, 1859.

Patrick Campbell, William Cotter, James Rinn and Reddy Rinn, pleaded not guilty to a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill Churchill C. C. Dennison, on Dec. 6, 1859.

Joseph Eldridge pleaded not guilty to a charge of grand larceny.

Daniel Lynch pleaded not guilty to an assault and battery with intent to kil Charles Miller, on Sept. 2, 1859.

The trial of William Jones was resumed, by Mr. Anthon for the prosecution. Thomas Huggins, Patrolman of the Sixth District, was the first witness examined. He deposed that he was called by a man whom he did not know, to go to the building in question and examine a man lying on a bed, who was supposed to be dead; he went, and found the man dead, with blood upon his face; Jane Bradford, Lucy Wilson and two of Mr. Crown's clerks were there; on the bed he found a cent, a case-knife and a civilian's paper; the body was taken to the Station-house; he arrested Jane Bradford and Lucy Wilson; Jane Bradford's dress was much torn, as if some one had been ill-using her; there was blood on Lucy Wilson's arm; he did not hear Jane Bradford make any statement as to the cause of the man's death.

The cross-examination was immaterial.

Officer Jordan deposed to having been sent by Capt. Dowling, of the Sixth Precinct, to arrest Jones; he searched the City for two weeks, when he received information that Jones had gone to Philadelphia; he went thither and was there two weeks, when one day he saw him sailing on the Delaware River in an oyster smack; waited till he came to anchor and then went after him, but he was gone, because, as the Captain said, he saw a New-York officer standing on the pier; went to a house in the city and found Jones; Jones asked witness if he wanted him; said he did, and took hold of him; Jones said he would go quietly, and expressed sorrow that he had run away.

George B. Bouton, M. D., examined by the District-Attorney—I am a physician; I made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of deceased for the Coroner; the only external evidences of injury were about the head; the right eye was ecchymosed, and the side of the head was ecchymosed; on removing the scalp I found on the left side of the skull a large patch of extravasated blood, indicating a bruise; on removing the skull-cap there was a large clot of blood upon the brain and a fracture in the skull five inches long, diagonally from the crown of the head to the base of the skull; the brain was in a normal condition; the injury might have been produced by the club, [or door-fastener,] shown to me; I went to the premises immediately, and found nothing else there but that club which could have inflicted the wound; his viscera were in a normal condition; there was nothing else about him but the fracture of the skull to cause death; he must have been insensible from the instant he was struck, and probably died immediately.

The cross-examination of the doctor, though skillfully conducted by Mr. Townsend, did not shake his direct testimony. At this stage Mr. V. W. Kinsley, assistant counsel for the prisoner, addressed the Court, and wished to know if the prosecution had now made out their case as to justify them in going to the jury, there being no facts to connect the prisoner with his associate prisoner, Farrell; or to show that he was in any way implicated in the murder. He suggested that the case should be at once dismissed.

The District-Attorney asked the counsel if he wished to go to the jury at once, because if he did, he (the District-Attorney) had no objection.

The Court said it was impossible to dismiss a criminal case without the consent of the prosecuting officer.

Mr. Kinsley then proceeded to open the case for the prisoner, contending that there was no evidence whatever to connect the prisoner with the crime charged against him.

The first witness called by the defence was an old woman, a Genoese, who could only speak the Genoese *patois*. The prisoner's counsel, produced an interpreter, the interpreter of the Court only partly understanding that *patois*. The District-Attorney objected to the counsel's interpreter, unless he knew something of his character. Counsel for defence sent for Mr. Tinelli, an Italian lawyer of this City, to testify as to his character. In the meantime another witness was called.

Martin Farrell, examined by Mr. Townsend—I was employed in Mr. Crown's store on the 27th September last; I was attending bar; I know Jane Bradford; I saw her in the store that afternoon; she was at the bar with Pat Farrell and some other men; she was treating the crowd; there was John Callahan, John Gillen, Pat Farrell and Mr. Crown and two women; I was in the bar all the afternoon; I heard no noise more than usual; I saw Benjamin in the store; he asked me where Pat Farrell was; I don't know if I saw Jones that afternoon; I think he did come in, but I can't swear positively; if there had been any noise I should have heard it.

Cross examined by the District-Attorney—I saw Jane Bradford drink three times at the bar; she also had a pitcher of liquor to take up stairs; Josephine Smith took another pitcher up; Jane Bradford paid me twice that afternoon for liquor, nearly a quarter of a dollar each time; I am no relation to Pat Farrell; Jane Bradford paid for the liquor the other girls got.

To the Judge—Jane Bradford changed the $2 bill the deceased sent her to change; she spent six shillings of it, and said she was ashamed to go back up stairs, after spending so much money.

Mr. Tinelli having come into Court and satisfied the District Attorney as to the good character of the Genoese interpreter,

Giromania Castaquatta, was sworn. She was a queer-looking old woman, with a *goitre* in her throat. She deposed that at Crown's store, on Sept. 27, she saw a man in the entry, and a woman punching him with a broom; she afterwards heard a great noise, which gave her a great fright; afterwards there was a fall; the man had fallen down stairs, and two men came out of the room; they took the man and put him on a bed; she did not see the man move; she said a woman named Angelina told her that a shoemaker threw the man down stairs; she told the woman she would have a great deal on her conscience.

Cross-examined.—Only speaks one language, Genoese Italian; the people in the house speak Italian; she spoke to them in Italian, and they to her in the same language; there were five Italian women in the neighborhood, but none living in the house; the woman Angelina, who punched the man in the entry, was an Italian; the man who fell down stairs fell from the floor above the room from which the men came who took him up; the room he was taken into was the room over the grocery; the shoemaker was an Italian.

Luigi Carata, a boy of ten or twelve years old, was the next witness; he lived in the same house, and recollects a man falling down stairs, and being picked up by two men and carried into a room.

Cross-examined—Lives in Baxter-street; didn't know whether the house in which the man fell down stairs was in Baxter-street; his father talked to him about coming into Court; told him to say what he had been told before; told him to tell the truth; he did not live in the house where the man fell, but went there to see Angelina; the men who picked the man up said, "The Italian pigs threw him down;" the man did not speak; he was dead; did not see any blood upon him.

James R. Crown next examined for the defence: Is proprietor of Crown's grocery store; has noticed the Italian woman before, but not the little boy; he might be in the building without my knowing it; the woman has lived in the house for the last seventeen months.

Michael M. Dowd, examined—Knows the prisoner; saw him on the day the man was killed. The purport of this witness' testimony was to prove an *alibi* for Jones.

Cross-examined—I have been twice in the Penitentiary.

John C. Finell, M. D., examined by Mr. Townsend, who read to him the testimony of Dr. Bouton before the Coroner. In his (Dr. Finell's) opinion, those injuries might have been inflicted by a fall; he had known such instances; he had also frequently known sutures mistaken for fractures; the presence of extravasated blood is an evidence that the party did not die immediately, but lived some time afterward.

This terminated the evidence on both sides, and the jury proceeded to view the premises where the murder was alleged to have been committed, in charge of the Sheriff and an officer. The Court then adjourned for the day.

United States Circuit Court—Jan. 24.—Before Judge Betts.

CALENDAR.

Judge Betts announced to the Bar that owing to the illness of Judge Ingersoll, and the inability of Judge Hall to come here to hold Court, the business of both the Circuit and District Court was likely to be thrown upon him; that he should go on with the Circuit Court this week and devote next week to the Admiralty Calendar in the District Court, and that in the District Court henceforth the preference would be given to the business of the United States.

The question arising in the case of McAvoy, whether the indictment was valid, being found when there was no United States District-Attorney, was then argued by Judge Roosevelt for the United States, and by Mr. Ridgway for the accused.

OPENING LETTERS.

William Slavin, otherwise called William Sawyer, was put on trial, charged with taking a letter from the Post-office, not addressed to him, containing articles of value.

Mr. Holbrook, the mail agent, testified that having a suspicion that the accused was in some way connected with the robbery of the post-office at Newport, prepared a decoy letter, containing a false check which he had prepared, and some postage stamps, which he addressed to "William Sawyer," and put in the post-office. The accused afterwards came and took the letter, with another one addressed in the same way, written to him by his wife, and the next day presented the check for payment. The accused proved that his name was William Sawyer.

Judge Betts charged the jury that, under the indictment, the accused must be found guilty, if at all, of taking a letter which was not addressed to him; and that, though he might have been charged with the offence of taking the property which was not his own, yet no such offence was charged.

The jury were out about half a minute, and returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

One of the jurors, with some show of indignation, inquired of the Judge whether it was lawful for the Government to throw decoy letters in a party's way, as was done in this case. The Judge informed him that it was.

Action for Rent.

LIABILITY OF ASSIGNEES.

Alexander Morton vs. *Isaac L. Pinckney.*—This was an action for rent. On the 10th of September, 1857, David Rowland, a jeweler, who carried on business at No. 25 Maiden-lane, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, to the defendant, Pinckney.

It is claimed that the defendant occupied the premises in question from the time the assignment was made until after the next quarter-day; and this action is brought for the quarter's rent. The defendant, as assignee, denied the occupancy of the premises except for the purpose of selling and removing the goods belonging to Rowland, as he was bound to do by his acceptance of the duties of such trust.

John A. Bunell, for plaintiff; Henry L. Clinton, for defendant.

The Judgments Against the City.

Application of Robert T. Hawes.—The matter of the application of the Comptroller to have certain judgments against the City vacated on allegations of fraud, was to have been argued yesterday in the Common Pleas; but as Mr. Noyes, who appears for the motion, was not ready to attend, it was postponed until Saturday.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Leonard, J.—*Wright et al.* vs. *Wilson et al.*—The petition is defective in not stating the names of the parties whose accounts are sought to be discovered, or the particular letters or papers which will aid the petitioners. The petition is not sufficiently definite to enable the defendants to make the proper affidavit to verify the discovery sought, or to affirm or deny the existence of the accounts, letters or papers which the plaintiffs seek. The Court cannot grant permission for a general inspection of *all* the letters, accounts and papers in the possession of the trustees. Such an inspection would be an unwarrantable inquisition. Motion denied.

Vosburgh vs. *Vosburgh.*—The plaintiff to pay the Attorney of defendant $50, to enable her to defend this action; and all proceedings on the part of the plaintiff stayed herein till paid.

Gore vs. *Bouslier.*—Referred to John T. Hoffman, Esq., to look into the assignments whereby the plaintiff derives title to the Interest of O. Gore, and report copies thereof, with the consideration paid therefor; and also to report the name of a suitable person as Receiver of the property of said firm, sold to the defendant Girordar, and to take from such person a bond with two sureties in sufficient penalty, and to ascertain the sufficiency of such sureties. The said Referee to give a preference to the defendant Bouslier as such Receiver, on his executing a bond with two sureties in the penalty of $6,000, if he shall offer himself as such Receiver, &c., &c.

Verdicts.

THE CASE OF LAURA KEENE.

Jordan vs. *Keene.*—This was an action upon a contract between the parties, under which it was claimed that the plaintiff was entitled to pay for services as an actor until June next, at $100 per week. This action was for two weeks' salary. The case was reported in the Times of Saturday last, and now resulted in a verdict for the defendant.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

DeBow vs. *Appleton & Co.*—This was an action to recover damages of the defendants, for the alleged loss of the leaves of a certain book, claimed to have been left with them under a contract for binding and publishing.

The case was reported in the Times of Saturday last, and resulted in a verdict for plaintiff for *six cents.*

Calendar—Wednesday, Jan. 25.

United States District Court.—No calendar.

Supreme Court—*Special Term*—Nos. 82, 158, 166, 60, 93, 102½, 168, 169, 171, 173, 174, 175, 176, 179, 75, 135, 165, 19, 49, 85.

Supreme Court—*Circuit—Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 360, 478, 528, 534, 538, 540, 514, 548, 550, 552, 783, 5, 376, 556, 558, 562, 566, 568, 570, 572.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 363, 275, 423, 457, 459, 241, 469, 471, 489, 491, 505, 507, 327, 357, 358, 250, 301, 29, 403, 375, 421, 501. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

Common Pleas—No calendar.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been 92 bbls. Ashes, 2,010 bbls. Flour, 2,200 bushels Wheat, 18,980 bushels Corn, 4,510 bushels Oats, 150 bushels Rye, 236 bushels Barley, 850 bushels Malt, 724 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,205 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls., in lots, at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales have been reported or 6,000 lbs. American yellow at 37c.@38c., chiefly within the range, ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Are generally inquired for, and prices are sustained.

COFFEE—Sales have been made to-day of 200 mats Java at 15c.; 61 bags Jamaica at 12c. ℔ lb.; 700 bags St. Domingo at $11 56½@$11 62½ ℔ 100 lbs.; and 75 bags stained do. do. at 11½c. ℔ lb., usual terms. Pending the auction sale of 4,700 bags Rio, and 935 bags Santos, announced for next Thursday, these descriptions are partially neglected. Week's receipts 4,600 bags Rio. Stock of all kinds in first hands this morning 77,325 packages, including—according to Messrs. William Scott & Son—32,000 mats and 1,020 bags Java, 23,635 bags Rio and Santos, 4,450 bags Ceylon, 3,520 bags Maracaibo, 1,100 bags Laguayra, 300 bags St. Domingo, and 1,300 bags of other descriptions. We now quote Java at 15c.; Laguayra at 12c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 11½c.@13c.; Ceylon, 13c.@14c.; Rio, 10¾c.@12½c.; and St. Domingo at 11 9-16c.@11½c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
Jan. 21—New-Orleans	60,000
Jan. 21—Baltimore	12,500
Jan. 21—Philadelphia	4,300
Jan. 24—New-York	33,035
Grand total	110,435

COTTON—Has attracted less attention, and prices have favored buyers. Sales have been reported, to-day, of only 1,000 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile, N. O. & Tex.	
Ordinary, ℔ lb...	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Middling, ℔ lb....	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝
Middling Fair...	12⅛	12⅛	12½	13
Fair, ℔ lb.....	12⅝	12⅝	13	13⅜

DYEWOODS—Sales have been reported of 390 tons Sisal Logwood on private terms, and 250 tons St. Domingo at $14 50@$15 ℔ ton.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered at rather easier prices,—yet the demand has been limited. Sales have been confined to 7,125 bbls., including superfine State at $4 $5 10, chiefly at $5 05@$5 10, extra State at $5 20@$5 30, chiefly at $5 25, inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 @$5 10; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 20@$5 ; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 25@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 55; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 75 ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 70 @ $4 90
Superfine State	5 00 @ 5 10
Extra State	5 20 @ 5 30
Superfine Western	5 00 @ 5 10
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 20 @ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 25 @ 6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45 @ 5 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 60 @ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80 @ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 40 @ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 60 @ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 50 @ 7 25

Southern Flour is in request at essentially unchanged rates; sales have been reported of 1,800 bbls., in lots, at $5 45@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore and Brandywine, &c.; $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is inactive, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 60@$5 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $3 65@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 80 @$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and heavy. Sales have been made, to-day, of only 2,800 bushels,—including good white Michigan at $1 50; damaged white Southern at $1 15; and poor red do. at $1 20, ℔ bushel. Corn is less plenty, and desirable lots are held with more firmness; the demand is moderate—partly for export. We have heard of sales of only 16,000 bushels, at 80c. @82c. for white and yellow Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Included in the sales were 4,400 bushels White Southern, taken for export, at 82c. ℔ bushel. Rye is inquired for, and is steady, at 90c.@92c. ℔ bushel. Sales, 2,500 bush. Barley is in fair request at uniform rates. Sales have been reported of 17,500 bushels two and four-rowed State, at 76c.@79c. ℔ bushel. Oats are abundant and depressed, including Canada at 45c.@45½c.; Western at 44¾c.@45½c.; State at 45c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 41c.@43c.; Southern at 40c.@42c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been reported of 600 bales North River, for shipment and for City use, at $1@$1 18¾ ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been held with rather more firmness by the principal sellers. The demand, however, has been limited.

HOPS—Have been in fair request,—including new at from 12c.@18c. ℔ lb.

IRON—We have heard of sales of 200 tons Scotch Pig, at $25@$26 ℔ ton, usual credit.

LEAD—Has been in limited demand, at drooping prices.

LEATHER—Sole is attracting very little attention, though prices lean in favor of buyers.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported of 175 bbls. New Orleans, at 50c.@51c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been less freely offered, and has been in more demand, partly for export, and $3 50@$3 56¼ ℔ 280 lbs. Week's receipts, 671 bbls. Estimated stock in first hands, this morning, 3,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has likewise attracted more attention, closing at 44c. for rejected lots, 44¾c. for merchantable, 45c. for shipping, and 45½c.,—an extreme rate,—for do., in New-York barrels. ℔ gallon. Week's receipts, 3,081 bbls. Estimated stock, this morning, 7,500 bbls. Tar has been in request at prices ranging from $2 12½@ $2 62½ ℔ bbl. Weeks receipts, 1,456 bbls. Estimated stock, 3,500 bbls. Resin has been abundant, and prices of common have declined. The demand has not been very brisk. The closing quotations are: $1 55@$1 60 for common; $1 60@$1 65 for strained; $1 70@$1 90 for No. 2, ℔ 310 lbs.; $2@$4 for low to pale No. 1, ℔ 280 lbs. Week's receipts of Resin, 15,925 bbls. Estimated stock of common, 11,000 bbls. Messrs Luce & Turner have prepared the annexed statement of the

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to Jan, 24, 1860.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine—bbls	2,239	4,410
Spirits Turpentine—bbls	5,602	3,430
Resin	15,925	16,810
Tar	2,970	601

OILS—Linseed is in demand, mainly at 57c. @58c. ℔ gallon. Other kinds are very quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork has improved, sales having been made of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $16 62½@$17, for old Mess, inspected and uninspected; $17 55 for new Mess; $11 56@$11 70 for old Prime; and $13 50 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand, at 9c.@9½c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in moderate request, chiefly at from 8¼c.@9¼c. ℔ lb. Lard favors sellers; sales 400 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¼c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is inquired for and is steady; sales have been reported of 350 bbls., at $9@$9 62½ for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess. ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 @$19 50 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@ $15 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 15c.@23c. for State, and 11c.@16c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese continues in request, at 9c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 370 tcs., in lots, at $3 62½@$4 37½, ℔ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales to-day 858 bags Pimento, on private terms.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported of only 175 hhds., including Cuba at 7¼c.@7¾c.; New-Orleans at 7¾c.; and Texas, on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales have reported of 25,000 lbs. at 10¾c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been less active; sales having been confined to 60 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville, at 6c.@11c.; 30 cases Seed Leaf, at 4½c.@6¾c., with 107 bales Cuba, and 17 bales Yara, on private terms.

WHALEBONE—Is in request, and prices are sustained.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 850 bbls., at 22½c.@24c., ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were were taken 1,700 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@7-32d. ℔ lb.; 4,400 bush. Corn, at 6d.; 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d.; 500 boxes Cheese at 25s.; 200 bbls. Pork at 2s. 6d.; 500 tcs. Beef at 3s. 6d.; 100 boxes Bacon and 100 tcs. Lard at 20s.; also, by steamer *Edinburgh*, 100 tcs. Beef, at 5s.; 100 bbls. Lard, 30 casks Hams, 160 kegs Butter, and 25 hhds. Tallow, all 30s., 40 tons Coffee, and 35 tons Clover Seed, at 35s.; and 250 sides Leather, at 40s. For London, 3,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d., 100 bbls. Pork, at 3s. 3d.; 100 tcs. Beef, on private terms, and 100 boxes Bacon, at 25s. For Hamburgh, by steamer, 1,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 3¾c. ℔ gallon.

Real Estate Sales.—Jan. 24, 1860.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

4 lots N. S 115th-st., 300 ft. W. 9th-av., 25x100.11, each	$205
1 lot S. E. cor. 12th-av. and 115th-st., 25.2x100	525
3 lots E. S. 12th-av., adjoining	each 480
House and lot No. 74 Duane-st., lot 24x80	13,250
House and lot No. 76 Duane-st., lot 25x80	24,100

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S CITY AND COUNTRY
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 41 Park-row—N. Y. Times Building.
Merchants wishing to extend their business should ADVERTISE
NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.
Every facility is offered for this purpose by J. H. & Co. For promptness and reliability they refer to Raymond, Wesley & Co., publishers of this paper.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY,
SINCE ALL, OLD AND YOUNG, AFFIRM ITS TRUTH, viz: That PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE will preserve infallibly the growth and color of the hair, if used two or three times a week, to any imaginable age. Perfectly, restore the gray, cover the bald with nature's own ornament, the hair; make it more soft and beautiful than any oil, and preserve the scalp free from all disease to the greatest age. Statesmen, judges, attorneys, doctors, clergymen, professional men and gentlemen and ladies of all classes, all over the world, bear testimony that we do not say too much in its favor. Read the following, and judge:

HICKORY GROVE, St. Charles County, Mo., Nov. 19, 1857.

Prof. O. J. Wood—*Dear Sir*: Some time last Summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; four copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; Twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash is invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—JEANIE DEANS, OR THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—COOKE'S ROYAL ANGLO-SAXON EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

WINTER GARDEN—LUCIA.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE OCTOROON—A FARCE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE OCTOROON—SECRET.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—RED RANGER—THREE NEW PERFORMANCES. Evening—HUSBAND TO ORDER—THREE NEW—MAGIC TOYS.

HOPE CHAPEL—MR. AND MRS. VANDENHOFF'S DRAMATIC READINGS.

BROADWAY BOUDOIR, No. 444 Broadway—OUR JEMIMA—PLOTS AND COUNTERPLOTS—WOMAN'S WHIMS.

LIBRARY HALL, Newark—DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS. SIGNOR OLIVIERA.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES—MAT PEEL'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—VAN AMBURGH & Co.'s MENAGERIE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No 629 Broadway—PALMER'S STATUE, "THE WHITE CAPTIVE."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The favorite steamship *Baltic* has achieved another rapid passage, having left Aspinwall on the afternoon of the 17th, and reached New-York last evening. She brings $1,760,000 in treasure, and the passengers which left San Francisco on the 5th inst. Among the passengers from the Isthmus is Mr. E. B. CALVERLY, Secretary of the American Legation at Lima, who returns to announce the definite refusal of the Peruvian Government to respond to the demands of the United States for indemnity in several cases submitted through Mr. CLAY. It is presumed that coercion will be required to obtain any satisfaction whatever. General CASTILLA remains at Guayaquil, where he has been visited by Gen. FRANCO, one of the rival Presidents of the distracted Republic of Ecuador. It is reported that Guayaquil has been ceded to Peru, by this partisan leader. From Peru, there are items of interest. The Congressional elections were over. Important discoveries of silver mines, and of a shorter route to the navigable waters of the Amazon had been made. CASTILLA, URETA and ECHINIQUE, in the South, are actively plotting against the present Government, and expect to be joined by General SAN ROMAN, in which case ECHINIQUE, it is said, will declare openly against CASTILLA. The French claim against Peru was paid by CASTILLA, who sent the money ($8,000) from Guayaquil as soon as he learned that the Vice-President had refused to pay it. Affairs in Chili, with the exception of some disturbances on the Araucanian frontier, were tranquil. The revolution in New-Grenada had been brought to a close. The capture of Barranquilla, on the 9th ult., placed the Secessionists in full possession of Bolivar, and it is not thought probable that the Central Government will interpose to enforce the return of the State to the Federal Union.

From Central America we receive accounts of a formidable earthquake which had made itself felt, greatly to the terror of the populations in Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala. It occurred on the night of the 8th ult., the seat of the greatest disturbance being the volcano of Izalco. Churches and houses were prostrated in great numbers, but there was no loss of lives reported. Gen. BARRIOS has been elected President of Salvador, and Gen. GUARDIOLA has preserved the same dignity in Honduras, through the farce of an election. Mr. DIMITRY, our Minister to the Central American Governments was received at Managua by the Nicaraguan Executive, on the 7th ult. Señor MARTINEZ was to resume the Presidential chair on the 1st of February. Ex-President MORA, upon the vessel bearing him to Central America touching at Punta Arenas, was waited upon by Costa Rican Commissioners, who offered terms upon which he would be permitted to reside in his native country. They were indignantly rejected by the ex-President, who returned by the same steamer to Panama.

The engrossing topic of interest in California was the organization of the State Legislature, which had been effected by placing Mr. PHILLIP MOORE, of Nevada County, in the Speaker's Chair. There was much speculation with reference to the election of a United States Senator. The Assembly had passed a resolution to go into Joint Convention on the 6th, the day after the steamer sailed, but the Senate had rejected the proposition. Ex-Gov. WELLER and Gen. DENVER were the prominent candidates.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, occupied the attention of the Senate yesterday, in a speech corresponding in tenor and temper with the recent rash harangue of his colleague, Mr. IVERSON. Speaking to the resolutions of Mr. DOUGLAS, he entered into a history of the Republican party, pointed out its aims as irreconcilable with the present social organization of the South; and looked to its triumph as the subjugation and practical annihilation of one half of the Union. He, therefore, united with his colleague, and with other distinguished leaders of Southern opinion, in the declaration that the election of a Republican to the Presidential office would render a perpetuation of the Union impossible. In the House, Mr. CORWIN continued his remarks of Monday, defending in general terms the principles of the Republican Platform.

The time-honored cause of JONATHAN LEMMON, on appeal against the people of New-York, as represented in the person of LOUIS NAPOLEON, came up before the Court of Appeals yesterday. The case was opened for the appellant by Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR. The points presented by the learned counsel exhaust the arguments, legal and logical, in behalf of Slavery.

A report, accompanied by a bill appropriating $1,000,000 to the aid of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, was yesterday presented to the Senate. Among the bills introduced into that body were those for the relief of the Tonawanda Indians, to regulate the rate of interest, to amend the Election laws. A motion of Mr. HAMMOND, that the papers of JAMES HAY, claiming the estate of JOHN G. LEAKE, be referred to a Select Committee, was laid on the table. General Orders were then discussed. The bill for the relief of LUTHER WRIGHT engaged the attention of the House, Mr. CONKLING opposing the measure, the Speaker advocating it.

The First District Congressional Convention to elect delegates to Charleston, was held at Jamaica yesterday. Mr. JOHN G. LAMBERTSON presided, and after several ballots EPHRAIM CLARK, M. D., of Richmond, was elected as one delegate. Mr. J. H. BROWER having previously been selected as the other by acclamation. Messrs. CHURCH and DE BEVOISE were named as alternates.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER repeated, at the Forsyth-street Methodist Church, last evening, the lecture on "Politics and Religion," recently delivered by him in Boston. He advocated a judicious application of religious principle, not only to politics, but to all the duties of life, and expressed the opinion that until woman goes hand-in-hand with man to the ballot-box, nothing like political purity will be attained.

The Governors of the Almshouse transacted no business of special interest yesterday. Rev. Mr. TOWNSEND, of Iowa City, who has in charge the children at the House of Refuge in that place, who went from Randall's Island, reported favorably on their present condition. There are 8,272 inmates in the institution, a decrease since the date of the last report of 40.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer a number of alleged culprits pleaded not guilty to the various charges preferred against them, and, these formalities accomplished, the trial of WILLIAM JONES, charged with the murder of an unknown man, in the Five Points, was resumed. The evidence on both sides was completed, and after the jury had viewed the premises, the Court adjourned for the day.

The Stock Market was heavy on New-York Central, yesterday, which affected the General Share-list. State Stocks and Illinois Central Bonds were in fair demand, the latter advancing to 80 @ cent. Money Market quiet, with an easy supply on the Street. Exchange closed 108½@109 on London, for the Boston mail.

Sales were made of only 1,000 bales Cotton, at a shade easier prices. Flour and Wheat were sparingly sought after, though buyers had any existing advantage. Corn attracted more attention. Provisions were generally in good request, as were also Rice, Hay, Hops, and Spirits Turpentine. The movements in most other branches of trade were restricted.

The Question of Passports.

The question of passports for colored persons, inhabitants of the United States, which has just been brought up in a practical way by the correspondence of Miss SARAH LENOX REMOND with the American Legation at London, deserves the serious attention of the Department of State. As we yesterday observed, in commenting upon this case, it is equally unjust to persons bearing official passports from the Secretary of State and leaving their homes on the faith of such documents, that they should find themselves met at the first American Legation to which they apply abroad, with an invalidation of their papers; and unfair to our diplomatic agents abroad that they should be required to assume the odium of doing a very unpleasant duty, which need never have been thrust upon them at all, had the Home Government attended properly to its own affairs.

Whether citizens or not, "colored persons," natives and inhabitants of the United States, are entitled to some such form of certificate from the Government whose laws they are compelled when at home to obey as shall secure them against falling into the position of Miss REMOND at London. Here is a young woman born in America, free, entitled to move about from place to place, without let or hindrance, as a respectable, well-behaved member of society. She finds herself in London, an unquestioned American. Wishing to pass over to the Continent from England she finds herself arrested by the want of a *visé*, and we must confess we do not well see how she is to get out of the difficulty.

When one considers that a passport is simply a declaration on the part of the authorities of the country to which the holder belongs, that his name is Brown or Smith, and that he is not a fugitive from justice, this solemn refusal on the part of a great nation to grant a valid document of this kind to an unprotected colored female on her travels, is something not only very unjust, but very ridiculous. We do not, in the present temper of the Government, and a large portion of the members of Congress, with regard to the negro race, anticipate a very favorable hearing for even the mildest request for the relief of any member of this unfortunate race from the meanest, pettiest and most absurd persecution, but we cannot help saying that the national dignity and the national reputation do require some such change in our passport regulations, as shall at least give colored people, guilty of no crime, a certificate of good behavior when they go abroad. Gen. CASS cannot declare them to be United States citizens, and no European Government cares a straw whether they are or not; but he can declare them to be persons born in the United States, and of good character; and we presume this would be sufficient to enable them to move about freely. Such a modification of the regular passport as this would not bind the United States to get them out of any scrape in which they might find themselves when once outside our borders, or to take up arms to redress their injuries or protect them from insult, but it would cause Continental police to allow them to travel about, and this is all they need. Once admitted to France, to which Miss REMOND wants to go, she will not need our protection or Gen. CASS' passport. She can enjoy, as can the meanest of her race, while walking the Boulevards, a sensation with which even full-grown white men on this side of the Atlantic are not very familiar—the consciousness that every hair of her head is under the protection of an efficient police, of upright courts and of a powerful army; and that, let but the smallest of her rights be invaded, she can put the whole machinery of the State in motion, if necessary, to secure her redress.

Secretary MARCY, in a correspondence with some colored people on this very subject, in 1856, while refusing a regular passport, offered them a certificate that they were born in America, and were free, and declared that the Government would feel itself bound to protect them against outrage or injuries while traveling on lawful business in a foreign country. If the present Cabinet will simply act on this precedent it is all that, in the existing state of the law and of public opinion, can be expected of them.

Spoiling the Police.

There are various indications that resolute and persistent attempts are about to be made to deprive Superintendent PILSBURY of all real authority over the Police force, lodge it once more in the charge of the Commission, and thus bring the whole organization again into complete and direct dependence upon political majorities, to be entirely regulated by political considerations. This attempt originated, so far as appears, with that model of all municipal virtues, Mayor WOOD, who began his term of office by requesting as a "personal favor" that he might be allowed to substitute one Police Captain for another in the command of the City Hall force, and followed up the success of this impertinent interference with a demand to be permitted to select the whole number of the officers detailed to the City Hall service. This demand Mr. PILSBURY very properly refused to comply with, on grounds perfectly respectful to the Mayor and connected with the exigencies of the Police Department. Thereupon Mr. WOOD, taking counsel with Commissioners STRANAHAN and BOWEN, procured the passage of resolutions, the tendency of which is simply to strip the Police Superintendent of all real authority over the force confided to his care. Now, as we cordially agree with Mayor WOOD in his loudly professed respect for a "one man power," and believe a force like the Police to be peculiarly adapted for its exercise, and as we furthermore consider Mr PILSBURY to be the most efficient head the Police has ever had, we need hardly say that we deprecate in the strongest manner any interference with him until his own distinctly proved misconduct shall make interference necessary. It seems to be the inevitable fate of all Boards and Commissions in this unhappy country, and at this juncture of time, to be split up into at least two political parties, each of which is guided in all its acts by the sole consideration of their bearing on the next Presidential election, and on the question of Slavery. When any body of men, in such a perfectly frantic condition of mind, undertakes to interfere with the internal discipline of a military corps, the result is certain to be the destruction of all discipline, and the growth in its place of corruption and insubordination in all possible forms. The duty of a Police Commission is to indicate generally the policy to be pursued by their commanding officer; to supervise expenses, and to try delinquents. They may point out the duties of the Police—but how those duties are to be performed, what men shall perform them, and what rules are necessary to secure efficiency, ought to be absolutely none of their business. The Superintendent ought, on all these points, to have an entire discretion, and to be held strictly responsible. It may perhaps be in the nature of news to the present Police Commission, to tell them that when an order is sent by a General of Division to have a certain service performed by a certain number of men, it would be a rank insult for him to ignore the existence of the General of Brigade and the Colonel of the regiment, and select the companies for the work himself, and that no army could be held together for a month under such a system.

Superintendent PILSBURY has shown himself to be a thoroughly competent man for the position he fills—a vast deal more competent than Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, or any member of the Commission, can rationally be expected to be. The order which prevailed in this City on the last two election days, was a triumph of his generalship to which he may point with pardonable pride. Mr. FERNANDO WOOD never treated us to such a state of things, and we ask in the name of the public, that Mr. PILSBURY be let severely alone by all politicians, whether popular or unpopular. It is much more important to us of New-York, no matter what our political creeds may be, that the police should continue to be vigorously administered, than that Mr. WOOD and his allies among a certain faction of the Republican leaders should acquire a new park of political artillery for use against Tammany Hall.

Mexican Trade and Commerce.

Col. BUTTERFIELD, who has a project for establishing a mail steamship line between Mexico and the United States, which he is preparing to bring before Congress, has just issued, for private circulation, a compilation, crowded with valuable information on the subject of the relations which exist between the two countries.

The project itself, in aid of which this treatise has been drawn up, is ably vindicated in its pages; but our own attention has been fixed upon the work by the flood of light which it pours upon the condition and prospects of the trade and commerce not only of Mexico, but of all Spanish America, and the importance of opening commercial relations with those countries, by diplomacy and lines of mail steamships. It appears that, according to the records of the Mexican Government, the value of the foreign imports into that Republic at the present date is about $26,000,000, and that of the exports, $28,000,000, making a total foreign interchange of imports and exports of $54,000,000 per annum. This commerce is distributed as follows:

Exchanges with England	$33,400,000
Exchanges with the United States	8,700,000
Exchanges with France	5,500,000
Exchanges with Germany	2,000,000
Exchanges with Spain	1,200,000
Exchanges with Belgium	400,000
Exchanges with Guatemala, Chili, &c.	500,000
Exchanges with Cuba	1,200,000
Exchanges with India and China	1,000,000
Total	$54,000,000

From the above statement it will be perceived that England monopolizes over half of the entire foreign commerce of Mexico, though twenty days are required for her steamers to reach that country, while from one of our own largest ports to Vera Cruz the voyage is made in three days! The entire commercial transactions between Mexico and the United States, notwithstanding our extraordinary advantages of geographical position and the extent of our varied manufactures adapted to her market, now fall short, according to the most recent data, of $8,700,000. Our exports to Mexico for the year ending September 30, 1858, were but $3,315,825. These facts, it must be borne in mind, were obtained from the official records of the Mexican Government, and as by far the greater portion of the Pacific trade is contraband and carried on by Europeans, the entire trade of the Mexican Republic, imports and exports, cannot fall much short of $100,000,000 per annum, and of this amount, England must have between sixty and seventy million, and the export of specie and bullion, mostly silver, to England from Mexico, for account of the foreign trade, is upwards of $30,000,000 per annum. These results to England are entirely owing to the overwhelming influence of her diplomacy in Mexico, and her commercial system based on numerous and well-regulated lines of mail steamships, some estimation of the magnitude of which may be formed from the following facts.

The mails for the West India and Brazil lines are made up in England on the 2d and 17th of each month, and are taken from Southampton by one of the splendid steamships of the "Royal Mail Steam Packet Company."

This Company has twenty vessels, of 29,454 tons, 9,306 horse-power, and 1,667 men. They contract with the Government to carry the mails between England and the West Indies, Gulf of Mexico and Spanish Main, twice a month, and to Brazil and the Rio Plata once a month. The ramifications of these lines can best be understood from the following list of the places at which the steamers touch:

WEST INDIA LINE.

Antigua,	Guadalupe,	St. Thomas,
Aspinwall,	Havana,	St. Vincent,
Barbados,	Honduras,	Santa Martha,
Carriacon,	Jacmel,	Tampico,
Carthagena,	Jamaica,	Tobago,
Demerara,	Martinique,	Trinidad,
Dominica,	Porto Rico,	Vera Cruz.
Granada,	St. Kitts,	
Greytown,	St. Lucia,	

BRAZIL LINE.

Pernambuco,	Bahia,	Rio de Janeiro,
Montevideo,	Buenos Ayres.	

Connecting with Brazil line touching at:

Para,	Maranham,	Ceara,
Parahiba,	Macieo,	Rio Grande del Norte,
Bahia,	Pernambuco,	
Buenos Ayres,	Rio de Janeiro,	Rio Grande del Sud,
St. Catharines,	Montevideo,	
Asuncion.		

The British line on the west coast of South America completes the circuit by touching at the following places on the Pacific coast:

Panama,	Chusa,	Coquimbo,
Guayaquil,	Islay,	Valparaiso,
Paita,	Arequepa,	Constitution,
Lambayeque,	Arica,	Tulcahuano,
Hunchaco,	Iquique,	Lota,
Callao,	Cobija,	Valdivia,
Chinca Islands,	Caldera,	Port Montt,
Pisco,	Huasco,	San Carlos.

Thus it appears that British mail steamships run to sixty-eight different Spanish-American ports, transporting mails and freight and gathering up the treasure, while the United States *has not a single line of Spanish-American mail steamships*, and we touch at no Spanish-American port except Aspinwall and Panama, on the route to California and Havana! Our portion of the vast field of enterprise upon which England has entered with her comprehensive and vigorous commercial system may be estimated from the following table, showing the foreign commerce of the principal countries on this continent, made up from the latest returns:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Foreign Commerce.
Mexico	$26,000,000	$28,000,000	$54,000,000
United States	282,613,150	324,644,421	607,257,571
Canada	49,288,245	31,813,020	81,101,265
Cuba	39,560,299	46,792,055	86,352,354
Other W. I. Islands	41,813,902	37,190,963	79,004,545
CENTRAL AMERICA.			
Guatemala	1,823,770	1,324,509	3,148,279
San Salvador	1,346,730	1,586,485	2,832,905
Honduras	927,290	745,901	1,683,190
Nicaragua	972,951	958,572	1,931,523
Costa Rica	1,267,367	1,351,779	2,619,166
SOUTH AMERICA.			
Granadian Confed'n.	3,255,843	7,064,584	10,320,427
Venezuela	5,597,129	6,636,104	12,233,233
Ecuador	2,625,706	2,723,141	5,349,847
Peru	9,487,894	16,880,377	25,968,271
Bolivia	1,350,585	1,422,716	2,782,301
Chili	19,904,041	20,126,461	39,930,502
Argentine Republic	11,394,000	15,260,986	26,654,986
Uruguay	4,566,317	10,303,853	14,890,170
Paraguay	610,865	1,006,059	1,616,924
Brazil	68,908,865	63,613,005	132,421,870
TOTALS.			
Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Foreign Commerce.
Total Span. Am.	$240,152,523	$263,583,370	$503,736,693
United States	282,613,150	324,644,421	607,257,571
Canada	49,288,245	31,813,020	81,101,265

The following table exposes the contemptible share of this commerce enjoyed by the United States:

Countries.	Total Trade with U States.	Total Trade with all Count's
Mexico	$8,793,290	$54,000,000
Canada	28,610 825	81,101,265
Cuba	41,648 037	86,352,354
Other West India Islands	21,331,909	79,001,545
Guatemala	267,389	3,148,279
San Salvador		2,832,905
Honduras		1,683,190
Nicaragua		1,931,423
Costa Rica		2,619,166
Granadian Confederation	4,788,388	10,320,427
Venezuela	4,869,773	12,236,233
Ecuador	13,773	5,349,847
Peru	1,686,450	25,968,271
Bolivia	51 031	2,782,301
Chili	4,627,804	39,930,502
Argentine Republic	3,629,812	26,654,986
Uruguay	1,200,016	14,890,170
Paraguay	none	1,616,924
Brazil	21,907,092	132,421,870
Total Spanish America	$114 814,582	$503,736,693
Canada	$28,610,825	$81,101,265

But $114,000,000 out of a trade of $503,736,693 is all the United States has as yet secured of the commerce of these Spanish American countries, which, from their geographical position, and every tie of common interest, ought to have their most extensive commercial relations with the North American Republic. Mexico has a trade that exceeds $100,000,000, and of this the United States does not command one-tenth. With Central America, our trade is but $267,000 out of $12,000,000. Of the total trade of South America, which is $272,000,000, we have but $42,000,000. With some of the South American countries our trade is scarcely worth the name; as, for instance, with Ecuador it is only $13,700 out of a total trade of $5,800,000, and with Bolivia only $51,000 out of $2,700,000. With Paraguay, also, to which we lately gave so expensive attention, our trade is actually, as yet, without existence. Peru, out of a trade of nearly $26,000,000, does business only to the amount of $1,600,000 with us. Of Chili's trade, upwards of $40,000,000, we have only about $4,000,000. The Argentine Republic and Uruguay stand in about the same proportion, and with Brazil, out of a total trade of $132,000,000, we have less than $22,000,000.

Now turn to the facts relating to our trade with Cuba, and note the astonishing results of mail steamships. The following figures are taken from the U. S. Treasury Reports. They are an exhibit of our trade with Cuba before and after the introduction of steam communication, commencing with 1821:

Years.	Exports to Cuba.	Imports from Cuba.	Total trade U. S. with Cuba.
1821	$4,540,680	$6,584,849	$11,125,529
1831	4,893,842	8,371,797	13,265,638
1840	6,310,515	9,835,477	16,145,992
1850*	4,990,297	10,292,398	15,282,695
1853	6,287,959	18,585,755	24,873,714
1856	7,809,263	24,435,693	32,244,956
1858	14,433,191	27,214,846	41,648,037

*Mail steamers between the United States and Cuba first introduced.

From the above statement it will be seen that from 1850 to 1858, a period of eight years after the introduction of mail steamships, our trade with Cuba rose from $15,282,695 to $41,648,037. Our trade with Mexico, augmented to the same amount that it is with Cuba, in proportion to the population, would be $237,000,000 per annum!

It is seldom we are called upon to publish such astounding facts as these. The book from which they are extracted is replete with them, but our limited space will not admit of any more at present. We have only to point to that publication in support of the position long since taken by the TIMES, relative to the immense resources of Mexico, and the importance of speedily forming intimate commercial relations, not only with that country, but with all the Spanish-American countries. It appears incredible that the United States should expend millions to gain a foothold in China and Japan, when we have a field of such extent and so much more available at our own door; and it is suicidal to allow sectional and party strife to absorb the attention of the Government and nation, when instant action is required in order to secure to ourselves such vast interests. The Congress of the United States has now in hand a treaty with Mexico, the important results depending upon the immediate ratification of which cannot well be estimated. This treaty is the entering wedge by which this immense India of the West is to be opened to our citizens.

The Street Inspector on City Cars.

We are glad to see that Mr. DELAVAN, the City Inspector, has devoted a paragraph in his report to the car nuisance on the City Railroads. He calls the attention of the Common Council to the cramming system as now pursued on all of them, as most injurious to the public health. He alleges that the manner in which passengers are packed into the interior by the conductors, and compelled to stand there with closed windows and doors, makes the atmosphere so foul that the hour's ride, when the body is fatigued by the day's work, and its vitality lowered, is most injurious to health, and the susceptibility to contagion is thereby greatly increased. Moreover, as if they were determined to provide for every contingency, and harass the wretched passengers to the bitter end, the conductors frequently stop—according to Mr. DELAVAN—and take in persons afflicted with infectious diseases, on their way to the Hospital, and crowd them in upon the dense steaming mass of mortality which they have already caged up inside. We have no doubt that many a man who goes to his grave with a fever, bilious disorder, or lung or throat disease, owes his death to his occasional rides in bad weather in the disgusting little dens which the avenue railroads run for our accommodation; and many another has to thank the close contact with diseased persons, in the total absence of fresh air, which he incurred in the same place for a variety of complaints, if less fatal, not less disagreeable.

That the public may not accuse us of exaggeration, and may estimate the pitch to which this disgraceful abuse has now reached, we quote Mr. DELAVAN'S remarks entire:

"The want of proper ventilation in the rail-cars of the City has become a subject of importance to the traveling community. Under the most favorable circumstances, the travel in the cars of this City is attended with no inconsiderable hazard to those whose business compels their use. It is of frequent occurrence, with at least one of the up-town trains, to stop and take in invalids when they present themselves, who may be on their way to some public hospital, without regard to the health of other passengers. Frequently from thirty to forty persons are crowded together in these cars, the doors closed, and with no possible escape for the foul air which is immediately generated. All complaints upon this subject are unavailing; to the managers gain is everything, the public health and convenience nothing. Many of our citizens prefer cold and exposure from a seat outside of the car to a hazard from contagion from a seat within. Others, again, necessitate themselves to long and fatiguing walks, rather than encounter the risk arising from a confined and contagious atmosphere. A thorough and efficient system of ventilation in all City rail-cars has become of urgent necessity to the traveling community and to the public health. This evil can only be remedied by your honorable body, to whom the subject is referred."

The attention of the Common Council has now been called to this matter by the proper officer, and we trust most sincerely they will attend to it. What we want is a rule positively prohibiting the admission into any car of more persons than it will comfortably seat, and holding the conductors responsible, under a penalty, for the violation of the ordinance. By appropriating half the fine to the informer, and making it recoverable summarily by a hearing before the Mayor or a Police Magistrate, the vigilance of the police would be effectually stimulated. If such a rule were enforced, the Companies would still realize large profits, and one of the most disgusting spectacles to be witnessed in this City would at once disappear. Moreover, it would be entirely unnecessary to lay down any rule as to the number of cars which should run per day. If it were once clear that the managers must either supply seats or lose the fares, the difficulty which they now profess to experience in supplying the public demand in the evening and morning would disappear in the most remarkable manner. The Common Council has a fair chance of distinguishing its reign by putting this much-needed reform in force. Let it leave BENNETT to the tender mercies of PRYOR, and devote itself to the task.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—An extremely clever version of OCTAVE FEUILLET'S "Romance of a Poor Young Man" was produced here last night. It has been written in collaboration by Messrs. PIERREPONT EDWARDS and LESTER WALLACK, and so well that it cannot fail to become a standard piece at this popular and elegant place of amusement—the only place, we may add, where a work so peculiarly domestic could be produced with entire effect. The difficulties which a dramatist experiences in fitting a narrative for the stage are often underrated. Condensation in all literary work is a task which few can perform satisfactorily, and the few that succeed in discharging it with a proper regard to dramatic effect, never fail of success.

Messrs. EDWARDS and LESTER WALLACK have succeeded in elaborating a good stage story out of a difficult romance; the situations, although not at all of the sensation kind, are well devised and amply sufficient for a play which deals with social events; the language—a little profuse—is well sustained, and always smooth and elegant. We do not look to French novelists for strong delineations of character, the specialty of the Gallic muse being plot, or intrigue, which is the essence of all plot. There are, however, in this work several well-defined individualities, which, although blurred a little by the mannerisms of particular artists, are none the less acceptable. Dramatists who write for individual artists are pretty sure to derive some of their coloring from their peculiarities, and Messrs. EDWARDS and WALLACK are no exceptions to this rule. Thus Mr. BROUGHAM'S part is palpably surcharged with Broughamisms, and Mr. WALCOT, who is the well-known possessor of an agreeable little gamut of comicalities, exercises every note of it (not always appropriately) with a firm belief in its freshness—a belief which, however extraordinary, is at least refreshing. To Mr. LESTER WALLACK falls all the elegant prettinesses and gallantries, and it is superfluous to say that he gives them a significance which they could hardly derive from any other artist—Mr. LESTER WALLACK being simply the best light comedian of the age.

The female characters are clearly defined, and perhaps less conventional than the male characters. There is one especially good—the governess *Mlle. Heloise*, played by Miss FANNY MORANT. The part is comparatively new to the stage, and was powerfully rendered by a lady who is entirely new to Mr. WALLACK'S theatre. Miss MORANT possesses every requisite for success, and needs only a slight moderation of style to became a very valuable addition to the company. Mrs. HOEY, as the heroine *Marguerite*, was correct and elegant as she always is, and contributed greatly to the success of the piece. Miss MARY GANNON as a lachrymose dame and expectant legatee was perfectly good and enjoyable. The remaining characters were filled with excellent skill and tact. Altogether the acting of the play, the superb way in which it has been got up, and its real literary merit, insured for it a success which was decided. It will unquestionably enjoy a long and prosperous run.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

Reception of the President's Message at Vera Cruz—Convocation of the Liberal Leaders—From the City of Mexico.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Sunday, Jan. 8, 1860.

The *Tennessee* arrived on the 4th instant, and brought a synopsis of the President's Message, published in the New-Orleans papers. The firm and decided stand taken in favor of the Constitutional Government has aroused a great deal of enthusiasm. This synopsis of the Message was forwarded to the City of Mexico on the 5th instant. Already, as the details of the treaty are understood, consternation begins to prevail in that city. Capitalists, who have had transactions with the opposite party, now see that they are on the side that must surely lose, and every effort is being made to bring about some sort of a compromise that will save them in part, at least. But the Liberals have heretofore lost all by compromises, and now they will yield nothing.

So far as has been ascertained, the masses of the people have received the news of the new treaty with the United States with joyful demonstrations, and when the treaty is ratified and becomes a certainty, the funds furnished by the United States will raise a Liberal force sufficient to overcome all opposition and give peace to the country at once. It is astonishing how the patriotic enthusiasm of the people rises as the prospect of relief dawns upon them. A number of prominent leaders are now here—Gen. DEGOLLADO, Gen. DOBLADO, Gov. BAZ, Col. GOMEZ FARIAS, and the new Minister of War, Gen. PAZ DE ARROYO, arrived this morning. A general consultation will be held, and it is to be hoped that prompt and decided action will be the result. If the Cabinet of JUAREZ does not respond to the demand for immediate action that is coming from all quarters, an effort will be made to put some one at the helm who will act. But when we look at the matter calmly, it must be evident that this Government cannot carry out any extensive plans of operations until the treaty is ratified and some of the funds are paid over.

The extraordinary from Mexico has just arrived, bringing dates from the City of Mexico to the 5th inst. The return of MIRAMON from his so-called victory at Colima was daily expected. It appears, however, that he was in reality defeated, and made a disastrous retreat, losing a part of his cannon and several hundred men. Yet those graceless scamps in Mexico are preparing to give a ball in honor of his victory! MIRAMON is, in fact, driven back to Mexico. COBOS is thoroughly beaten in Oajaca, WOLL is driven out of Zacatecas, and MARQUEZ is imprisoned in Mexico. Thus, within a few weeks, the Liberals have again driven these plundering and murdering Generals back within their stronghold—the City of Mexico and vicinity—there to be again encouraged and stimulated to renew their outrageous efforts by the French Minister GABAIAC. The course of that miscreant is disgraceful to France, and it is disgraceful on the part of the United States to allow him to make open war upon her interests, and openly defy Mr. MCLANE, our Minister.

Why does not the United States Government demand of LOUIS NAPOLEON what he means by sustaining a policy in Mexico which, for two years, has made war upon the interests of the United States? The report now is that, in accordance with an agreement made in Paris, between France, Spain, and the MIRAMON faction, a French fleet will come here and demand $18,000,000 for account of Spain, and also cooperate with the Church faction. I have heretofore put no faith in these rumors, not believing that LOUIS NAPOLEON desired to meddle in the matter, but they now come in such tangible form, and so well authenticated, that I will add the remark that something may occur within thirty days to change the entire aspect of affairs, and set the whole United States in a blaze with regard to Mexico. The cloud is small now, but it may, ere long, overspread the entire horizon. In connection with the assertion that a French fleet is coming, it is stated that the Church party will send forces against Vera Cruz. If we see this strange and unaccountable movement on the part of France, we shall see the beginning instead of the end of this Mexican question.

The English war steamer *Valorous* arrived here today, and several more English men-of-war are daily expected. There is no denying the fact that affairs here, so far as foreign interests are concerned, are becoming complicated. There is not the slightest doubt but that, the moment it is known the United States Government has ratified the treaty, the English Government will at once subscribe to the American policy and treaty. This treaty is in reality the last hope of the country.

Mr. MCLANE enjoys the entire confidence of all parties here; and his advice and counsel are constantly sought and listened to. By his tact and sympathy he is acquiring a powerful influence in this country—greater, by far, than was ever enjoyed by any one of his predecessors.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Argument of the Lemmon Case before the Court of Appeals.

Points Argued by Mr. Charles O'Conor for the Plaintiff.

The celebrated lawsuit, known as the "Lemmon Slave Case," has at last been reached upon the calendar of the Court of Appeals, at Albany. Yesterday, upon the opening of the Court, Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR, who is nominally retained by the plaintiff, but actually by the State of Virginia, proceeded to present the case of his clients. It may be proper briefly to recapitulate the facts of the cause of action.

In November, 1850, JONATHAN LEMMON, with his wife and eight slaves, came to New-York from Virginia to seek a direct passage to TEXAS, where they proposed to settle. The presence of the slaves having been discovered by the keen scent of certain Abolitionists, a writ of *habeas corpus* was obtained from Hon. ELIJAH PAINE, then a Justice of the Superior Court, but since deceased, inquiring why the negroes were deprived of liberty. Upon the return of the writ, and after a full hearing of the arguments presented by Mr. LEMMON'S counsel, Judge PAINE ordered the slaves to be discharged, and they were discharged accordingly. Mr. LEMMON at once carried the order of the Superior Judge into the Supreme Court, upon a writ of *certiorari*, where, after a contest of years, the General Term affirmed the original order. The case was, in 1857, appealed to the present jurisdiction, where it will be finally decided with the aid of the new and striking light afforded by the Dred Scott opinions. Of the points presented by Mr. O'CONOR yesterday we subjoin an abstract:

ARGUMENT OF MR. O'CONOR.

FIRST POINT.—Except so far as the State of New-York could rightfully, and without transcending restraints imposed upon her sovereignty by the Constitution of the United States, forbid the *status* of Slavery to exist within her borders in the person of an African negro, and except so far as she has, in fact, expressly or impliedly forbidden it by actual legislation, an African negro may be lawfully held in that condition in this State.

1. The ancient general or common law of this State authorized the holding of negroes as slaves therein. The judiciary never had any constitutional power to annul, repeal, or set aside this law; and, consequentially, it is only by force of some positive enactment of the legislative authority, that one coming into our territory with slaves in his lawful possession, could suffer any loss or diminution of his title to them as his property.

1. In every known judgment, argument or opinion of Court, Judge or counsel relating to the subject, it is admitted in some form, that at an early period negro slavery existed under the municipal law in each one of the thirteen original States which formed this Republic by declaring its independence in 1776 and adopting its Constitution in 1789. By what means it had its first reception and establishment in any of them as an institution sanctioned by law, may not be historically traceable; but in most, if not all of them, and certainly in New-York, it was expressly recognized by statute prior to the time when the States themselves asserted their independence.

2. Negro Slavery never was a part of the municipal law of England, and consequently it was not imported thence by the first colonists. Nor did they adopt any system of villeinage or other permanent domestic Slavery of any kind which had ever existed in England

the municipal law. Judges have no commission to promulgate or enforce their notions of general justice, natural right or morality, but only that which is *the known law of the land*.

III. In the forensic sense of the word *law*, there is no such thing as a law of nature bearing upon the lawfulness of Slavery, or indeed upon any other question in jurisprudence. The law of nature is in every judicial sense, a mere figure of speech. In a state of nature, if the existence of human beings in such a state may be supposed, there is no law. The prudential resolves of an individual for his own government, do not come under the denomination of *law*. Law, in the forensic sense, is wholly of social origin.

1. If there was any such thing as a law of nature, in the forensic sense of the word *law*, it must be of absolute and paramount obligation in all climes, ages, courts and places. Inborn with the moral constitution of man, it must control him everywhere, and overrule as vicious, corrupt and void every opposing decree or resolution of courts or legislatures. And accordingly Blackstone, repeating the idle speech of others upon the subject, tells us that the *law of nature* is binding all over the globe; and that no human laws are of any validity if contrary to it. (1 *Wendell's Blackstone* 40, 41, 42 *and notes*.) Yet, as the Judiciary of England have at all times acknowledged Negro Slavery to be a valid basis of legal rights, it follows either that such Slavery in the practical judgment of the common law, is not contrary to the law of nature, or if it be, that such law of nature is of *no force* in any English Court.

2. The common law judges of England, whilst they broke the fetters of any negro slave who came into that country, held themselves bound to enforce contracts for the purchase and sale of such slaves, and to give redress for damages done to the right of property in them. This involves the proposition that there was no paramount law of nature which courts could act upon prohibiting negro slavery.

3. The highest courts of England and of this country having jurisdiction over questions of public or international law, have decided that holding negroes in bondage as slaves is not contrary to the law of nations.

4. When Justinian says in his Institutes, Book 1, tit. 2, § 2, and elsewhere, that Slavery is contrary to the law of nature, he means no more than that it does not exist by nature, but is introduced by human law, which is true of most if not *all* other rights and obligations. His definition of the law of nature, Book 1, title 2 "*de jure naturali*" proves this; his full sanctions of Slavery in Book 1, tit. 3, § 2, and tit. 8, § 1, confirm it.

5. All perfect rights, cognizable or enforcible as such in judicial tribunals, exist only by virtue of the law of that State or country in which they are claimed or asserted. The whole idea of property arose from compact. It has no origin in any law of nature as supposed in the court below.

6. The law of nature spoken of by law writers, if the phrase has any practical import, means that *morality* which its notions of policy leads each nation to recognize as of universal obligation, which it therefore observes itself, and, so far as it may, enforces upon others. It cannot be pretended that there ever was in England, or that there now is in any State of this Union, a law, by any name, thus outlawing negro slavery. The common law of all these countries has always regarded it as the oasis of individual rights; and statute laws in all of them recognized and enforced it.

a. No civilized State on earth can maintain this absolute outlawry of negro Slavery; for in some of its forms Slavery has existed in all ages; and no lawgiver of paramount authority has ever condemned it.

b. It has never been determined by the judicial tribunals of any country that any right, otherwise perfect, loses its claim to protection by the mere fact of its being founded on the ownership of a negro slave.

7. The proposition that freedom is the general rule and Slavery the local exception, has no foundation in any just view of the law as a science. Equally groundless is the distinction taken by Judge Paine between slave property and other movables.

a. Property in movables does not exist by nature, neither is there any *common law of nations* touching its acquisition or transfer.

b. Every title to movables must have an origin in some law. That origin is always in and by the municipal law of the place where it is acquired and such law never has *per se* any extra-territorial operation.

c. When the movables, with or without the presence of their owner, come within any other country than that under whose laws the title to them was acquired, it depends on the will of such latter State how far it will take notice of and recognize, *quoad* such property and its owner, the foreign law.

d. It has become a universal practice among civilized nations to recognize such foreign law except so far as it may be specially proscribed. The *usage* amounts to an agreement between the nations, and hence the idea of property by the so-called law of nations.

e. Hence it will be seen that property in African negroes is not an exception to any general rule. Upon rational principles, it is no more local or peculiar than other property. And there is so much of universality about it that in no civilized State or country could it be absolutely denied all legal protection.

IV. In fact there is no violation of the principles of enlightened justice nor any departure from the dictates of pure benevolence in holding negroes in a state of Slavery.

1. Men, whether black or white, cannot exist with ordinary comfort and in reasonable safety otherwise than in the social state.

2. Negroes, alone and unaided by the guardianship of another race, cannot sustain a civilized social state.

a. This proposition does not require for its support an assertion or denial of the unity of the human race, the application of Noah's malediction, (9 Geo. R. 582,) or the possibility that time has changed and may again change the Ethiopian's physical and moral nature.

b. It is only necessary to view the negro as he is, and to credit the palpable and undeniable truth, that the latter phenomenon cannot happen within thousands of years. For all the ends of jurisprudence this is a perpetuity.

c. The negro never has sustained a civilized social organization, and that he never can is sufficiently manifest from history. It is proven by the rapid, though gradual retrogression of Hayti toward the most pro'oundest depths of destitution, ignorance and barbarism.

d. That, alone and unaided, he never can sustain a civilized social organization is proven to all reasonable minds by the fact that one single member of his race has ever attained proficiency in any art or science requiring the employment of high intellectual capacity. A mediocrity below the standard of qualification for the important duties of government, for guiding the affairs of society, or for progress in the abstract sciences, may be common in individuals of other races; but it is universal amongst negroes. Not one single negro has ever risen above it.

e. It follows that in order to obtain the measure of reasonable personal enjoyment and of usefulness to himself and others for which he is adapted by nature, the negro must remain in a state of pupilage under the government of some other race.

f. He is a child of the sun. In cold climates he perishes; in the territories adapted to his labors, and in which alone his race can be perpetuated, he will not toil except by compulsion, and the white man cannot; but each can perform his appointed task—the negro can labor, the white man can govern.

3. Morality, or those dictates of enlightened reason, which have sometimes been called the laws of nature, do not oblige any man to serve another without an equivalent reward for the service rendered.

a. The obligations of charity form no exception to this rule. Charity enjoins gratuitous service to those who are *unable* to repay; it is not due to sturdy indolence.

b. The universal voice of mankind concedes to the parent a right to the profit and pleasure which may be derived by him from the services of his minor child as a due return for guardianship and nurture.

c. Who shall deny the claim of the intellectual white race to its compensation for the mental toil of governing and guiding the negro laborer? The learned and skillful statesman, soldier, physician preacher or other expert in any great department of human exertion where mind holds dominion over matter, is clothed with power, and surrounded with materials for the enjoyment of mental and physical luxuries, in proportion to the measure of his capacity and attainments. And all this is at the cost of the mechanical and agricultural laborer, to whom such enjoyments are denied. If the social order, founded in the different natural capacities of individuals in the same family, which produces these inequalities, is not unjust, who can rightfully say of the like inequality in condition between races differing in capacity, that it is contrary to a law of nature, or that the governing race who conform to it are guilty of fraud and rapine, or that they commit a violence to right reason which is forbidden by morality?

4. "*Honeste vivere, alterum non laedere et suum cuique tribuere*" are all the precepts of the moral law. The honorable slaveholder keeps them as perfectly as any other member of human society.

a. The cruelties of vicious slave-owners and the horrors of the slave-trade are topics quite irrelevant. It is universal experience that wealth and power afford *occasion* for the development of man's evil propensities; but as they are also the necessary *means* of his improvement, they cannot be called *evils* in their own nature.

b. The tone of mind, which, arrogating to itself superior purity of life and a higher moral tone than in the *then existing state of knowledge* could be supposed to have existed among the guests at the marriage in Cana of Galilee (John, ch. 2)—enjoins as a duty, total abstinence from wine, is well kept up in the assumption of a political and moral excellence beyond the mental reach of our sires, and the consequent demand for an immediate abolition of negro slavery.

c. Certain assumptions of Anti-Slavery agitators have been too much indulged by the moderate, peaceful and conservative. Chief-Justice MARSHALL let pass uncondemned their irrelevant triviality about the law of nature, (6 Peter's Cond. 36, 10 Wheaton 114,) and Chief-Justice TANEY concedes to them that the negro race, merely because denied political rights, is to be regarded as "unfortunate" (19 How. p. 407) and "unhappy," (ib. 409.) The fathers of the Republic, when forming a temporary league, in the face of the foe and on the eve of battle, (7 Cushing, 205,) declined to peril all by delay and discord upon a scruple about inserting in the compact an unnecessary word (19 How. 575;) but when those to whom for peace sake "an inch" has been thus conceded, proceeding on the "take an ell" principle, demand, as a consequence of the precedent, the power to destroy, we must withdraw all such concessions and go back to principles.

SECOND POINT.—The unconstitutional and revolutionary Anti-Slavery resolutions of April, 1857, cannot retroact so as to affect this case.—(*Vol. 2, p. 797—Westminster Review, Vol. 45, p. 76 to 98, article "Manifest Destiny."*) Prior to that time, no legislative act of this State had ever declared that to breathe our air or touch our soil should work emancipation *ipso facto*; nor had any statute been enacted which, by its true interpretation, denied to our fellow-citizens of other States an uninterrupted *transitus* through our territory with their negro slaves.

I. The special injunctions and guarantees of the Federal Constitution secure to citizens of the several States free intercourse with all parts of the Republic.

II. Even inter-State comity, in its simplest form, awards a free transit to members of a friendly State with their families and rights of property, without disturbance of their domestic relations.

III. Whatever others may do, no American judge can pronounce slave property an exception to this rule upon the general ground that *Slavery* is immoral or unjust. Every American citizen is bound by the Constitution of the United States to regard it as being free from any moral taint which could affect its claims to legal recognition and protection, so long as any State in the Union shall uphold it.

1. The provisions of the Federal Constitution for its protection cannot otherwise be kept in candor and good faith.

2. In this spirit, faithful Christians and even honorable unbelievers keep all lawful contracts.

3. Portia's mode of keeping promises (Merchant of Venice, act 4, scene 1) is allowable only in respect to pacts having the form of contracts, but which are of no binding force or obligation in law or morals.

4. The American citizen, who, applying Shakespeare's doctrine, carries in his bosom a chapel illuminated by the "higher law," and devoted to those infernal deities, Evasion and Circumvention, may be justified if the constitutional compact be void; but if it be valid, he violates honor and conscience. It may be, however, that his devices are too subtle and ingenious to be reached by ordinary legal sanctions.

THIRD POINT.—The act of March 31, 1817, as revised in 1830, even with the modification of its effect wrought by the repeal of its exceptions in 1841, rightly understood, does not deny such right of passage.

I. The words "*imported, introduced or brought* INTO this State," unless extended by construction far beyond their import, do not apply to the mere *transitus* of a slave, in custody of a citizen of a slaveholding State being his owner, when quietly passing through this State on lawful occasion and without unnecessary delay.

1. The repeal by the act of 1841 of the special privileges given by §§ 3 to 7 inclusive of the act of 1817, in the view most adverse to the slave-owner, merely left 'the words "imported, introduced or brought into" to be applied according to their natural import without those sections. So construed they would not extend to a mere carrying through the State. The word "INTO" differs in meaning from the word "WITHIN" as used in the legislation of 1857, and marks the characteristic difference between it and that of 1817.

2. It is impossible to give to the legislation of 1817 the comprehensive effect which was designed by the treasonable resolution of 1857. All will admit that a fugitive from Slavery in Virginia found in Vermont may be carried back through New-York under an extradition certificate. This would seem to prove that *carrying through the State* was not in the judgment of the Legislature *bringing into the State* within the meaning of the act of 1817.

FOURTH POINT.—The State of New-York cannot, without violating the Constitution of the United States, restrain a citizen of a sister State from peaceably passing through her territory with his slaves or other property on a lawful visit to a State where Slavery is allowed by law.

I. Congress has power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes." (Const. U. S., Art. 1, § 8, subd. 3.)

II. This power is absolutely exclusive in Congress, so that no State can constitutionally enact any regulation of commerce between the States, whether Congress has exercised the same power over the matter in question, or left it free.

1. At all events, the States have not reserved the right to *prohibit* and thus *destroy* commerce or any portion of it.

2. The judgment below asserts that a citizen of Virginia, in possession of his slave property, cannot pass through the navigable waters of a non-slaveholding State on board of a coasting steamer enrolled and licensed under the laws of Congress, without risk of having his vessel arrested under State law and his property torn from him by force of Lord Mansfield's *obiter dictum* in Somersett's case. (2 Hagg. 107.)

3. The proposition cannot be maintained. Each State is required to give full faith and credit to the public acts of every other (art. 4, § 1); to surrender to every other fugitives from its justice, or from any personal duty. (Art. 4, § 2, sub. 2, 3.) No citizen can be deprived of his privileges and immunities by the action of a State other than his own. (Ib. § 1.) Commerce between States is placed under the exclusive control of Congress. (Art. 1, § 8, subd. 3.) And Congress itself is forbidden to impose any burthen on the external trade of a particular State, or to burthen or prefer it in any way. (Const. Art. 1, § 8, subd. 2—§ 9, subd. 5.)

4. Until the present case, it seems to have been universally conceded, and, at all events, it is clear in law, that a citizen of any State in the Union may freely pass through an intermediate State to the territory of a third, without sacrificing any of his rights.

III. The word "commerce," as it is used in this constitutional grant of exclusive power to Congress, includes the transportation of persons, and the whole subject of *intercourse* between our citizens of different States as well as between them and foreigners. Consequently, no no State can impose duties, imposts or burdens of any kind, much less penal forfeitures, upon the citizens of other States for passing through her territories with their property, nor can any State interrupt or disturb them in such passage.

IV. This doctrine does not preclude a State from exercising absolute control over all *trading* of any kind *within* her borders; nor from any precautionary regulations for the preservation of her citizens or their property from contact with any person or thing which might be dangerous or injurious to their health, morals or safety.

FIFTH POINT.—The constitutional guaranty to "the citizens of each State" that they "shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens *in* the several States," (art. 4, § 2, subd. 1,) affords the citizen of any State, peacefully passing through another, a right to immunity from such disturbance as the plaintiff suffered from the order now under review.

I. This section would lose much of its force and beneficial effect if it were construed to secure to the non-resident citizen in traveling through a State only such "rights" as such State may allow to its own citizens. Its object was to *exempt* him from State power, not to *subject* him to it.

1. Class legislation is deemed perfectly legitimate. A State may impose grievous burdens on its own citizens of particular classes, say those of foreign birth, of German origin, over or under a particular age, *owning slaves anywhere*, or pursuing a particular occupation, &c. It may establish an agrarian law. Perhaps Utah might visit heavy penalties upon any of its male citizens for breathing its pure air or touching its pure soil without having at least six wives; an Amazonia may arise among our new States, and exhibit such a rule in the feminine gender.

2. Under a construction and policy of this kind the non-slaveholding States could pen up all slaveholders within their own States as effectually as the slave is himself confined by the rule applied in this case. This power cannot be conceded.

II. The section is not to be thus narrowed. The Constitution recognizes the legal character of "citizen of the United States" as well as citizen of a particular State. (Art. 1, § 3, subd. 3; art. 2, § 1, subd. 5.) The latter term refers only to *domicil*; for every citizen of a particular State is a citizen of the United States. And the object of this section is to secure to the citizen, when within a State in which he is not domiciled, the general privileges and immunities which, in the very nature of citizenship, as recognized and established by the Federal Constitution, belonged to that *status*; so that by no partial and adverse legislation of a State into which he might go as a stranger or a sojourner can he be deprived of them. It is a curb upon not State legislation, harmonizing with the provision which extends the ægis of the Federal Judiciary to the non-resident citizen in all controversies between him and the citizens of the State in which he may be temporarily sojourning. (Art. 3, § 2.)

III. This section, like its brother in the judicial article, applies only to the stranger. The moment a citizen of Virginia, ceasing from his journey, sits down in the State of New-York without the intent of leaving, or makes, in fact, any stay beyond the reasonable halt of a wayfarer, he becomes a citizen of New-York, and relinquishes all benefit from these important guaranties of the Federal Constitution.

IV. By the comity of civilized nations, the stranger is allowed to pass through a friendly territory without molestation. Even belligerents are allowed to pass their armies over a friendly neutral territory. (Vattel, Book 3, Ch. 7, §§ 119 to 127. See Vattel, Book 2, Ch. 8, §§ 108, 109, 110; Ch. 10, §§ 132, 133, 134.) This comity, before existing between the States, was converted by the Constitution into an absolute right of the citizen. By the section quoted the citizen of each State is secured in all the general privileges and immunities of a citizen of the United States whilst temporarily and necessarily within a State other than that of his domicil. One of these is to be free from all burthens and taxation whatever; for, upon general principles, taxation is only imposed on residents or on dealings; another is to be free from local class legislation, for as a wayfarer he cannot be a member of any body of persons organized, governed or defined as a class under a State law. The words "privileges and immunities" are here used essentially, though perhaps not exclusively, in a passive sense. The object is not to compel States to give strangers the same "rights" which they award to their own citizens; but to exempt the stranger from burdens, or obstructions of any kind. To stop his vessel or his carriage *in transitu*, and carry off his negro servant—recognized as his property by the laws of his own State and the Federal Constitution—is a manifest invasion of his just "privileges and immunities."

V. *Comity*, as understood in speaking of the *practice* of friendly nations towards each other, which has been denominated international law, has no place in the relation between the States of this Union, except occasionally, in particular cases, to illustrate by a somewhat remote analogy the duty of a State toward the citizens of another State, or in giving *due effect* to rights arising under *its* laws. That duty is imposed, not by *comity*, as a rule of action, but by the Federal Constitution.

1. Comity, like municipal law, has its foundation in compact, express or implied. The social or international compact *between the States*, as such, was *fixed* by the Federal Constitution.

2. A State might enact that all obligations arising from the relation of parent and child during the minority of the latter are abolished within this State, and any child hereafter "imported introduced or brought into this State," shall thenceforth from all such obligations be *free*.

A State might enact that the relation of husband and wife was fraught with mischievous consequences, and in fact a cover for gross tyranny and oppression; that the said relation shall no longer exist in this State; and that any wife hereafter *imported, introduced or brought into this State* shall, thenceforth, from all obligations of that condition, be *free*.

Young America might hurrah for the first law, and the class known as "strong-minded women" might applaud the enactment of the latter.

On that occasion, one of the latter class upon a rostrum, proclaiming "liberty to all women," might well adopt the Anti-Slavery speech of Judge Swan in 6 Ohio, 671, giving it a new application:

"The positive prohibition becomes an active, operating, ruling principle, and not a parenthesis. It *strikes down* and *destroys!*"

What is there to protect this Union from the ruin and dissolution of such laws except the guarantees of the Federal Constitution now relied upon? Unless they are enforced, in the form and to the extent which we demand, the unbridled sovereignty of our smallest State, so long as our present Union lasts, will hold in its hand the power of dissolving our whole social system. Evil passions or some new fanaticism might at any moment set that power in motion.

SIXTH POINT.—The general doctrines of the Court in Dred Scott's case must be maintained, their alleged novelty notwithstanding.

I.—That Admiralty jurisdiction could exist without either *tides* or *salt* was an idea too novel even for the great mind of Chief Justice Marshall; but, at last, judicial wisdom, sharpened and impelled by strong necessity, cast aside these immaterial incidents, and looking to the substance of the thing, found in the Constitution a Government for our great rivers and inland seas.

II. Whilst, in actual administration, some words used in our great political charters must thus be taken to comprehend more than was in the contemplation or intent of their framers, others, if we would preserve the Republic, must be carefully limited to the sphere covered by their mental vision at the time.

1. If Utah should make its peculiar institution a *religious duty*, as Thugs regard murder, and should conduct its rites with all the decency and external purity of patriarchal times, Congress, within its sphere, and the several States, within theirs, might still legislate against it to any extent without violating constitutional restraints. Our Republic was founded by a civilization, with the existence of which this practice is incompatible. Self-preservation, if not a *law* of nature, is an invariable practice among men. If a State should fall into Thugism and respect assassination of travelers as a religious ceremony, could not Congress, the Federal Judiciary, or the National Executive, by its military force, repress the practice?

2. The "men" who made the Declaration of 1776; the free inhabitants spoken of in the articles of confederation (Art 4) in November, 1777, and the "inhabitants" and "male inhabitants" mentioned in the State Constitutions of that day, (19 How., 574) did not include all to whom these terms were lexicographically applicable. Indians living in their tribes were not included (20 John's, 710, 734. 19 How., 404.) The negroes were not included (19 How., 407.) See Curtis J. Contra, 19 How., 582.) When at the close of our Revolutionary struggle the same great family of States sat down to frame the laws for a more perfect and a perpetual union, the "citizens" whom they recognized as the supreme original source of all political power, were the same class who acted together at the outset. If, in such rare instances, and to such limited extent as to escape notice (18 Pick., 209,) negroes had been permitted in particular places, by an overstrained liberality in the interpretation of laws or by ignorance of them to glide noiselessly into a partial exercise of political power, an interference fatal to the Republic should not thence be drawn. *De minimis non curat lex.*

3. The negro was forever excluded from social union by an indubitable law of nature; what folly it would have been to endow him with political equality. Indeed, it was impossible. It never has been done: it cannot be done.

4. Whenever the Judiciary of the Union shall declare in respect to the emancipated negroes of the North that they are "citizens" of the State in which they dwell, and therefore under the Constitution (Art. 4, § 2, Subd. 1) "entitled in the several (other) States to all privileges and immunities of citizens," the law of nature, to which negro-philism so frequently appeals, will irresistibly demand the dissolution of the Union. We maintain that the negro was not permitted during the storm of battle to steal into a place in the fundamental institutions of our country where, with full power to accomplish the fell purpose, he may lurk until the hour when it shall be his pleasure to apply the torch and explode our Republic forever.

SEVENTH POINT.—"It is highly fit that the court below should be corrected in the view which it has taken of this matter, since the doctrine laid down by it in this sentence is inconsistent with the peace of this country and the rights of other States."

CITY GOVERNMENT.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

THE CHILDREN FROM RANDALL'S ISLAND IN THE WEST—WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The Board of Ten Governors met at the Rotunda yesterday. B. F. PINCKNEY occupied the Chair, and all the members but Governor SMITH were present.

A letter from Rev. Mr. Townsend, of Iowa City, to the Superintendent of Randall's Island was read. It states that the children in the House of Industry there, most of whom came from the Island, are doing well, and rapidly improving in knowledge. The document was placed on file.

Greer Lambert, a late inmate of the Penitentiary, complained that he had gone into prison with $52, but could only get $20 on coming out. The complaint was referred, for report.

The beef contract coming up, and several bids being announced, on motion of Governor DUGRO, the Committee on that institution were directed to make the most economical contract possible, without regard to the bids.

Governor BRUENINGHAUSEN moved that the Executive Committee on Bellevue Hospital meet once in every three months in the future, and not once a month, as at present. This led to some discussion, the Ex-Committee being charged with transacting no business, but doing considerable eating and drinking at their various meetings. The matter was referred for report.

Various other unimportant matters were disposed of, when an adjournment took place. The total number of inmates in the institutions is 8,272—a decrease since last week of 40.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE RECEPTION OF AN ATLANTIC CABLE MEDAL.

Yesterday Mayor WOOD received a letter from Capt. W. CORNWALLIS OLDHAM, of the British steamer *Valorous*, acknowledging the receipt of the Atlantic Cable medal. It was sent to him by the British Government to Vera Cruz, where he is stationed. After hearty thanks for the testimonial, he speaks of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD and his coadjutors as having originated, fostered and carried out the enterprise; and although the electric spark has "for a time" become extinct, yet he feels assured that ere long, by the courage and perseverance of those men, it will soon resume its magic influence, and, by the blessing of God, be the means of insuring peace and prosperity to our two great nations.

DISCHARGE OF A FIRE-TELEGRAPH OPERATOR.

Mayor WOOD is still busy in removing those engaged about the City Hall who are objectionable to him. Yesterday Mr. ABRAHAM D. CARLOCK, fire-telegraph operator at the City Hall, was dismissed, and Mr. GEORGE B. WINANS appointed in his place.

ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE.

WIDENING AND EXTENSION OF ANN-STREET.

The Committee from the Board of Aldermen to hear the opinions of property owners on Ann-street, in regard to the widening and extension of that street, met yesterday afternoon, but adjourned without transacting any business, owing to a quorum not being present. The plan is to extend Ann-street from Gold to Front street, and to widen it so as to make it 60 feet in width. This alteration, it is claimed, will relieve Fulton-street of much of its travel, and afford lots for stores running through to both Beekman and Fulton streets. A petition is now in circulation by those in favor of the improvement.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.—The First District Congressional Convention, to elect delegates to the Charleston Convention, was held yesterday, at DURLAND'S Hotel, in Jamaica. Eighteen delegates were present. The Convention organized by electing the following officers: Chairman, JOHN G. LAMBERTSON, of Queens County; Secretaries, CORNELIUS T. BERGEN, of Kings County, and CHARLES H. CONLEY, of Suffolk County. J. H. BROWER, of Flushing, was elected as one of the delegates, by acclamation. The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a second delegate. The leading candidates were EPHRAIM CLARK, M. D., of Richmond County; GEORGE HOWELL, M. D., of Suffolk County; and Mr. CHURCH, of Queens County. Several ballots were had without any choice, when Dr. HOWELL withdrew in favor of Dr. CLARK, and on the next ballot Dr. CLARK was elected as second delegate. Messrs. CHURCH and DE BEVOISE were elected alternates.

CENTRAL DISPENSARY.—The following-named officers have been elected by the Trustees of the Central Dispensary for the ensuing year: President, SMITH J. EASTMAN; Vice-President, E. B. Spooner; Treasurer, J. S. Mackey; Secretary, L. C. Arnous; Physicians, Drs. G. H. H. Burge, R. C. Simms, J. Hill, S. C. Gregg.

FIRE.—The house No. 23 Columbia-street caught fire yesterday, and Mrs. KNIGHT, who lay in a state of intoxication in a bed in the apartment where the flames originated, narrowly escaped with her life. A small child, which was also rescued with difficulty, was asleep by the woman's side.

Card.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Finding our name in the so-called "black-list," copied in the papers of this City from the *Southern Confederacy*, published at Atlanta, Ga., we are pleased to state that that paper has already corrected the statement so far as we are concerned.

Respectfully,
CHAPMAN, LYON & NOYES.

Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.—"We have had occasion to use this famous preparation of Prof. WOOD'S, and after thoroughly testing its qualities we find that where the hair is thin it will thicken it; if gray, it will restore it to its original color likewise, it gives a glossy appearance as well as keeps the hair from falling off."—*Baltimore Clipper.* Depôt No. 444 Broadway, and sold everywhere.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply His Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, Sole Manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for Silver-plate, &c. Depôt No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Marriage.—At HOPE CHAPEL, 8 o'clock THIS EVENING, Prof. FOWLER gives his lecture on *Courtship and Marriage Life*. Full written descriptions of character daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$125
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Important to Tailors and Others.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company have just introduced a new and superior Shuttle Machine, large size, high speed, with latest improvements. Price $50. For sale at NO. 495 BROADWAY, New-York. NO. 183 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn.

Keep Warm and Dry.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for LADIES, GENTS and BOYS, at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 180 Fulton-st.

The Gynecian Sanatorium.

ESPECIALLY INSTITUTED FOR LADIES, is now ready for the reception of patients. The institution is delightfully located on the eastern bank of the Hudson, and so situated as to afford all the advantages of both country and City life, and is provided with every facility for treatment, while its attractions for pleasurable and healthful recreation are unsurpassed. Apply to Drs. BLAKE & CAMPBELL, Office No. 57 West 23d-st.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO. P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Shirts Made to Order from Measure.—D. C. SLEIGHT & COX, No. 150 Broadway, cor. Liberty-st.

MARRIED.

PHELPS—SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 24, by Rev. J. P. Thompson, Mr. WILLIAM PHELPS to Miss MAGGIE A. SMITH, all of this City.

REYNOLDS—MORRILL.—At St. Albans, Vt., on Tuesday, Jan. 3, by Rev. Charles Fay, JOB REYNOLDS, Jr., of Montreal, to Miss SATTIE C., only daughter of J. S. Morrill, Esq.

DIED.

WESTERVELT.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 23, of consumption, after a long and severe illness, JOHN A. WESTERVELT, only son of Abraham J. and Sarah Westervelt, in the 24th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and members of the Bereau Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of his mother, No. 125 Christopher-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to the English Neighborhood, N. J., for interment.

POLLARD.—In this City, on Monday night, Jan. 23, at 10 o'clock, after a lingering illness, WM. POLLARD, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 27 Pike-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

GEORGE.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 23, of paralysis of the heart, Mr. JAMES GEORGE, of the firm of George & Brother, of this City, in the 45th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Thursday, Jan. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 30 Grove-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

COLE.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 23, EMMA COLE, wife of James Cole, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the First Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 133 Madison-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MOORE.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 23, after a severe illness, MARGARET MCCUTCHEN, wife of Samuel Moore.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 212 West 18th-st.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 24, WALTER, youngest child of Moses B. and Sarah Ann Taylor.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 219 West 30th-st., on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BUTLER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 24, GRACE, only child of Wm. J. and Angelina Butler, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her grandfather, Thomas Owen, No. 203 Henry st., this day, (Wednesday) Jan. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HART.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 24, FRANCIS E. HART, in the 39th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., where the funeral services will take place on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 79 Mulberry-st. The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

FURMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, OLIVE FURMAN, daughter of Rensselaer and Mary E. Furman, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, No. 125 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., at 2 o'clock P. M., this day. (Wednesday.)

CRAMER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 23, AUGUST T. CRAMER, of Cassel, late of Milwaukee, Wis., in the 38th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence No. 256 Court-st., Brooklyn, without further notice, on Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston and Western papers will please copy.

HUNTINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 23, FRANCES S., wife of Felix A. Huntington, and mother of Rev. Benjamin S. Huntington, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 255 Dean-st., without further invitation.

☞ Norwich, Conn., papers please copy.

MOORE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 23, at his residence, Brooklyn, E. D., ALLEN R. MOORE, in the 38th year of his age.

PATTERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Jan. 23, after a short illness, SARAH E., wife of John Patterson, and eldest daughter of Wm. Horton, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, in 4th-st., between Colyer and Messerole sts., Greenpoint, L. I., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clo k. Her remains will be taken to Chapaqua, Westchester County, for interment, on Thursday morning.

ARTHUR.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday, Jan. 24, of scarlet fever, KATE, youngest daughter of Wm. H. and Catharine A. Arthur, aged 1 year and 7 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her parents, this day, (Wednesday,) the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. Carriages will be in readiness at the depôt at Yonkers, upon the arrival of the Hudson River Railroad trains, which leave Chambers-st. station at 11 A. M., and 12:20 P. M.

LEE.—At his residence at Croton Falls, on Tuesday, Jan. 24, THOS. R. LEE, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Thursday the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M. Harlem Railroad cars leave New-York at 9 A. M., and returning, leave Croton Falls at 3:18 and 7:46 P. M.

PETERS.—At Bloomfield N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 24, MARY MATILDA, eldest daughter of Wm. R. and Matilda M. Peters, in the 2d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the house of her father, on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Cars leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 11:30 A. M., connecting with Bloomfield train.

CAMFIELD.—At Newark, N. J., after a protracted illness, Mrs. HARRIETTE SEYMOUR, wife of Rev. Robert B. Camfield, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 1½ P. M., from her late residence, No. 22 Ogden-st.

DICK.—In New-Orleans on Friday, Jan. 6, of disease of the heart, THOMAS W. DICK formerly of White Plains, N. Y., aged 36 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 30, Jan. 24, 1860.

74, 40, 75, 16, 9, 7, 25, 58, 42, 60, 77, 36, 43.

Class No. 43, Jan. 24, 1860.

75, 48, 55, 13, 4, 69, 35, 50, 28, 22, 53, 11.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 24, 1860.

GEO.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AN ENGLISH LADY IS DESIROUS OF meeting with a family where there may be two or three children requiring thorough instruction in all its branches, and if deprived of maternal care, to take the entire charge; or should this meet the attention of any lady who may be in want of a cheerful companion or governess, the advertiser would be ready to meet the convenience. First-rate references given. Address ALPHA, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly, and has lived in the highest families in the States, and can produce unexceptionable references for meats, soups, fish, fowl and dessert and every sort of jellies and blanc mange. Can be seen at No. 28 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS AND efficient young woman, a situation, in City or country, as first-class cook and excellent laundress; can make nice bread and pastry; will be found obliging, economical and trustworthy; can be well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room. Wages moderate.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as competent seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would have no objection to assist with light chamberwork, or otherwise make herself useful; no objection to the country. Call on, or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 168 3d av., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as seamstress; can cut and fit childrens' clothing and can do all kind of family sewing; has no objection to assist with children; the best City reference given. Call at No. 97 Greenwich-av., near Bank-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of a child, or light chamberwork and sewing; has the best of City references; can be seen for two days at No. 98 Greene-st., between Prince and Spring sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands French and American cooking, jellies, and all kinds of pastry; good bread and cake baker; best of City reference. Apply at No. 119 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor; no two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, and pastry baker; understands making butter; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 22 James-st., corner of the New-Bowery, third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as seamstress, and to take care of grown children, or would do light chamberwork and sew. She gives the best of City references for character and capability. Can be seen at No. 137 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable, steady and reliable servant; is a good cook and a superior washer and ironer; thoroughly experienced in housework and an economical, hard working girl. Best of references given. Call at No. 53 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer, in the City; can furnish the best of City reference from her last employers. Can be seen for two days, at No. 470 6th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 303 East 10th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman, as housekeeper or first-class cook, who perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; has lived with some of the best families in Europe and this country; has excellent recommendations. Apply at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation in a private family to cook, wash, and iron; has just left her place, where she has lived one year and a half; has good recommendations; can be soon till suited, at No. 337 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR TO do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and to assist in taking care of children. Call at No. 173 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, back room. Has City reference from last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to cook, wash and iron, or to do the general housework of a small private family; best City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 161 East 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS Cook who is thoroughly experienced in cooking; is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 30th-st., west of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, GENTEEL girl, as waitress and parlor maid, or as regular waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; or as family seamstress and nurse; wages $7; best of reference given. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; understands all kinds of cooking and will assist in part of the washing; has lately arrived from Europe. Call at No. 260 31st-st., between 8th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by an English Protestant young woman; is competent to take the entire charge of children; has no objections to any part of the country, and the best of reference. Can be seen for three days at 124 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; can come well recommended from her last place in Brooklyn, No. 154 Court-st., corner West Baltic.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WITH four years' reference from the situation she just left, a situation as nurse or chambermaid; can take charge of an infant from the mouth. Call, for two days, at No. 71 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid; seven years' reference from the last place can be given. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as waitress; is perfectly capable of her business; has more than five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl, as nurse, and to do plain sewing; can take charge of an infant from its birth; is willing to travel; can be well recommended from her last place; can be seen till engaged at No. 337 3d-av., corner 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-RATE cook by a Protestant young woman, is an excellent baker, has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 Amity-place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, an American, work by the day, or at house; best of references given. Call, or address W. T., No. 66 Carmine-st., near Bedford, where she can be seen at any time.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, in a private family, by a very experienced woman with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry, fish, bread, &c. Call at No. 118 Amity-st., during two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; she understands her business perfectly, such as meats, game, soups and pastry; has the best of City reference. Call at 33 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to cook wash and iron, or chamberwork and assist at the wash; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 543 3d-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, if required; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No 69 West 20th-st., third floor, a few doors west of 6th-av.

WANTED — SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as first-class cook, a cook and to wash and iron, as waiter and chambermaid and to do housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 65 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the housework of a private family; has good recommendations; no objections to the country. Call at No. 209 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl; is a competent seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; best City reference. Apply at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, in a private family, as cook, washer and ironer. City reference, if required. Call for two days, at No. 71 West 15th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do chamberwork and take care of children, and to make herself generally useful; good City reference from her last place. Apply at 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as good cook, washer and ironer; is also a good bread baker; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 23 State-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and as waitress in a small private family. No others need apply; good City reference. Apply at No. 126 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking; best of references given from her last place. Apply at No. 162 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

WANTED.—A WIDOW, DEPRIVED OF HER LIving by deaths in her family, would be thankful to get embroidery on muslin or flannel; best of City references. Address R. M., Box No. 107 *Times* Office, for two weeks.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter, or as nurse and plain sewer, by a neat, tidy girl of 16, with good City reference. Call, during two days, at No. 118 Amity-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress and chambermaid. The best of reference can be given. Apply at No. 44 3d-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and seamstress. Best City references. Call at 135 19th-st., from 13 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as waitress; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 103 East 23d-st.

NURSE.—A COMPETENT NURSE CAN BE HAD by applying to Mrs. M. E. DAYTON, No. 185 Myrtle-av.; excellent reference given.

C. [illegible] RESPECTFULLY INforms her patrons and the public that he has left [illegible] and returned to his old place, the Servants' Intelligence, No. 149 Grand-st.

GOOD FEMALES AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, between 4th and 5th avs.; also, first-class [illegible] other books. French, German and Italian [illegible] spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—LADIES OR GENTLEMEN IN QUEST of a gardener who is competent to take charge of hot or cold graperies, hot-house plants generally, the fruit and vegetable gardens, and the laying out of new places, and who has City references strong enough to get him any place in the United States, and has had the advantage of learning his business in some of the largest establishments in England, and is seven years in this country, (his wife is at liberty to attend to the dairy or laundry,) such can be met with by addressing G. N. O., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A VERY NEAT SCOTCH PROtestant young woman, a situation; is a good cook and baker, and a splendid washer and ironer; would do laundress or general housework; good reference; no objections to country. A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid, waitress, or seamstress and nurse; good reference. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT seamstress, who understands the cutting and fitting of ladies', boys' and girls' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; will go by the week; a permanent situation preferred. Call at No. 124 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS IN a private family, by a very capable and trustworthy Englishwoman; would have no objection to wait on a lady, or would see to one or two grown children. Satisfactory reference can be had. Can be seen at No. 63 20th st., one door from 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED MAN WISHES A situation in a private family, as waiter, or would take a public situation, if offered; is a first-class waiter, caterer and carver; can conduct large dinner parties, if required; has a perfect knowledge of his business, public or private, as his reference will certify. Address L. C., No. 809 Broadway, corner of 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a man of extensive experience; thoroughly and practically acquainted with his business; 15 years' of the best recommendations; understands laying out of new places, all agricultural work in general; has a wife and small family. Address a note to Box No. 182 *Times* Office, will be attended to this week.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD several years' experience in the wholesale and retail watch and jewelry business, (is well acquainted with watch work,) or a situation as salesman. Is well acquainted with Western trade. The best of references given. Address V., care Read, Taylor & Co., No. 9 Maiden lane.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A married man without children; is a thorough groom and driver; is a good plain gardener; would do the general work around a small place; can be seen for two days at the office of this paper, or address J. T., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN man to take charge of a farm, or work on shares, having a practical knowledge of it; best of recommendations given as to capability, integrity and sobriety. A line addressed to C. M., Queens, Long Island, will be answered immediately.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a young single man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and this country; is a most competent groom and trusty driver; has no objection to the country. Good City reference. Call or address B. C., No. 654 Broadway—Mr. Trainor, saddler and harness-maker.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER WANTS A situation in a gentleman's family; can be highly recommended; understands his business thoughly; has lived in the first families here and in Philadelphia. Address No. 824 4th-av., in the confectionary, near 10th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY one who understands his business; is a sober man, a careful driver, understands the management of horses, and would make himself agreeable; would go a short distance to the country. Address T. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as light porter and clerk; is a good writer and quick with the pen; he will be found trustworthy and obliging. The best reference can be given. Address P. M., No. 255 East 14th-st., or Box No. 167 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO GET a situation for his present coachman, as he has no need of his services at present. He understands the care of carriage and horses, and is a good and careful driver. Call, or address W. B., No. 266 West 33d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; he understands his business perfectly, having long experience in that capacity; will be well recommended, and has City reference. Address, or call for a for a few days, at No. 874 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can bring the best of recommendations for sobriety, industry, honesty, and capability. Address M. A., at C. Waters' saddlery-store, No. 849 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A WAITERMAN, A SITUATION in a private family; an active, trustworthy and competent young man, who perfectly understands his business; good City reference. Address E. B., No. 4 Horatio-st., or Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; has good references; would see to a furnace, and make himself generally useful for the Winter. Address, for two days, J. F., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who understands the care of horses and carriages perfectly; has no objection to the country; has good reference as to capacity sobriety and honesty. Address C. B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, AN ENGlishman, a situation as porter in a store, or to drive a wagon; or any respectable situation where he could make himself generally useful. Can be well recommended. Address J. P., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as bar tender in a liquor store; a man who understands his business perfectly well, as he has served 6 years to the liquor business. Address J. N., Box No. 167 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A young Scotchman, in a private family; lived with some of the best families in the City; the best of City reference given. Call on or address T. D., No. 68½ Carmine-st., near Bedford, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who understands the care of horses and carriages perfectly; has five years' reference from his last place; has no objection to the country. Address for two days J. D., No. 248 3d-av., in Mr. Pym's, harness-maker.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE GERman gardener who understands landscape gardening, care of green-house and grapery, and is a good propagator. Good City recommendations given. Address A., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man (an American) as clerk or assistant bookkeeper in a wholesale house; is acquainted with the grocery and provision business. References exchanged. Address A. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER. BY A man who thoroughly understands the art of gardening and all its various branches; no one need apply but those who want a first-class gardener; City reference to be given. Address D. P., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT man, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; is sober and honest; has the best of City and country reference for six years. Address J. G., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS plain gardener; understands the care of horses. Good recommendation from his last place. Address, for two days, M. GARDENER, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN somewhat acquainted at the West, to travel for a mercantile house. Refers to President Metropolitan Bank. Address J. M. W., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; can be highly recommended from where he has lived for four years. Apply, for two days, at No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO has had five years' experience in this City, and is fully competent, desires a situation; would make his employer's interest his own. Can give the best City reference. Address B., Box No. 103 *Times* Office, for one week.

TO LAWYERS.—A LAWYER, FROM THE country, of eight years' practical experience, desires a clerkship in a law office. Address Room No. 37 French's Hotel.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER, FROM THE 1ST OF March next, who has had experience in this country in the cultivation of hot-house grapes and the propagation of plants, and is also a good vegetable gardener. None need apply unless they can produce satisfactory references as to experience and qualification. Address SENEX, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT SERVANTS—A competent cook and laundress, a waiter and chambermaid. Those having a thorough knowledge of their duties, and can bring the best of recommendations, may hear of a good and permanent situation in a small private family by applying at No. 144 Henry-st., Brooklyn, for two days, before 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BOOK-KEEPER, in a responsible position. To one fully competent a permanent situation will be given; one conversant with money preferred. Address, with real name and references, stating age, experience and salary expected, P., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A WOMAN as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; she must thoroughly understand her business; be neat and obliging, and have good City references. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 136 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron for a private family, offering a pleasant home. A tidy and obliging girl, well recommended, may apply at No. 232 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A MIDDDE-AGED, STEADY WOMAN, to go to Rio de Janeiro; one familiar with washing, ironing, plain cooking, &c., will have permanent employment, by applying immediately at No. 3 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

CLERK WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN CAPABLE of filling the position of receiving and delivery clerk, is wanted in a business where close application and great accuracy is required; he will be expected to devote his whole time and attention to his business. Address Box No. 90 New-York Post-office, with references. Salary to commence with $50 per month.

AGENTS WANTED—IN CITY AND COUNTRY, to sell the Shaler Patent Carpet-Sweeper and Brushes, the only perfect sweeper in market; useful in every family. A large number of them are sold daily. Apply to or address SHALER CARPET-SWEEPER COMPANY, No. 278 Pearl-st.

GARDENER AND FARMER WANTED—One who understands his business thoroughly; the best of recommendations required. Address P. M., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS WANTED.—An active, good-tempered girl, who can give good reference as to character and capability. Apply, after 10 o'clock A. M. at No. 25 Park-av., (continuation of 4th-av.,) between 35th and 36th sts.

CLERK WANTED—IN THE BANKING BUSIness and is possessed of talent and energy, to attend to the out-door business, including the sales, purchases, and collections. Address, till Feb. 4, T. N., Box No. 3,682 Post-office.

SALESMAN WANTED.—A YANKEE NOTION House is in want of two salesmen who can influence a near-by cash and short time trade. A liberal salary will be paid. Address C. C., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale his residence, situated in the village of Kinderhook, Columbia County, containing five acres of land, with a new modern brick cottage dwelling, built and finished in the best manner by days' work, under the immediate supervision of the owner, for his own occupancy; has bathing-rooms, range, hot and cold water, &c. Upon the premises are all the necessary out-buildings, excellent kitchen garden, large orchard of apples and pears, and well stocked with every variety of choice fruit—all in perfect order, and adapted for a gentleman's residence, being one of the most desirable and complete residences ever offered. Omnibuses connect at Stuyvesant with every train upon the Hudson River Railroad, and at Kinderhook upon the Harlem Railroad. For further particulars apply to T. BAILEY MYERS, Esq., office of the 6th-av. Railroad; T. R. JACKSON, Esq., Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York; or to the subscriber, upon the premises. P. S. HOES.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—PRICE $6 500—A new 3-story brick (mastic front) house, eligibly situated on Washington-st., 10 minutes from railroad depôt. Location central, in a good neighborhood. Convenient to market, post-office, church, stores, &c. Size of house 26x60, contains 13 rooms, including bath room, gas and water throughout. Heated by furnace, having all the modern improvements, and built in a substantial manner. Lot 26½x160. On the rear there is a brick stable in good repair. Yard improved. In a word, it is a very desirable place as a residence for any party doing business in New-York. Terms will be made easy, and possession given April 1, 1860. Address T. C. CHANDLER, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depôt and steamboat landing. The house and out-buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purpose advertised, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to

THOS B. CODDINGTON.
No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF A LARGE HOUSE OF FURNISHED ROOMS.—A person occupying a house near the Metropolitan Hotel, offers to sell the furniture and re-lease the house to a satisfactory party. The house has a first-class business. The rooms let mostly to gentlemen who take their meals at the Metropolitan or St. Nicholas Hotels. The business has been a profitable one for the past six years, and offers a good opportunity to a competent party to successfully continue it. For further particulars, and cards to see the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—THE NEW three-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front Houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn. Lots 20 feet 10 by 33 feet 5¾ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble basins, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., THE MANSION and grounds on Scotland-st., known as West Lawn. The house is large and commodious, lighted with gas, and heated by a furnace. The grounds comprise a little over three acres, and are highly ornamental, having been laid out with great taste and planted with a great variety of choice trees and shrubbery, which have now attained a large size. A commodious stable and carriage-house are on the premises, also a gas house in complete order. The garden contains an ample supply of fruit of various kinds, and is in fine cultivation. For terms of sale, inquire at No. 350 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone houses, Nos. 75 and 77 West 42d-st.; houses 62 feet deep by 25 front, four-story, basement and under-cellar, portico door-way, sunken court-yards and built in the most substantial manner under the superintendence of Griffith Thomas, Architect. Inquire of E. ROBINSON, No. 88 West 43d-st., or of B. SMITH, No. 76 East 26th-st. To be seen at any time after 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the evening.

VALUABLE WHITE-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The valuable premises No. 44 White-st., north side, between Broadway and Church-st.; lot, 25.100 feet.

Also, a lot on Worth-st.; a lot on Franklin-st., and three lots on Reade-st., 75 feet square.

Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER,
No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE SNUG TWO-STORY BRICK Dwelling House, No. 696 Greenwich-st.; 20 by 40 feet; gas and Croton; pleasant basement, marble mantels, and lot about 20 by 70 feet; in a good neighborhood. A large amount can remain on bond and mortgage. Price $5,600. Apply at the office of the North River Insurance Company, No. 204 Greenwich-st, or at 697 Washington-st., after 7 o'clock in the evening.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE SITUATED ON THE best block in the village of Hempstead, L. I., 20 miles by railroad from the city. A valuable residence for a person doing business in the City. Has barn, cow-stable and carriage house. Is beautifully shaded, and has a variety of fruits. For terms or further particulars, apply to WM. HIGBIE, at LEWIS & CO.'S, No. 119 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FOR VACANT LOTS, LEASEHOLD, or any other property in this City, Hoboken, Jersey City, Williamsburgh or Brooklyn, a four-story, double brick house and lot, No. 334 West 27th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.; four fire places in each floor, with store, cellars, &c. Apply to J. LYONS, from 1 to 4 o'clock, No. 13 Chambers-st.

BROADWAY AND PINE-ST.—FOR SALE—The property No. 102 Broadway, 22 feet front, by 84 feet deep, connecting with and forming an L on Pine-st., 19 by 45 feet, with the buildings thereon, a desirable location for offices, or banking, or insurance business. Building lots or improved property up town might be taken in part payment. Inquire of A. C. Goodman, No. 32 Beekman-st., or E. H. Ludlow & Co., 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO MANSION HOUSES, EQUIdistant from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. The view, from the restlessness of the East River to the steadier movement of the ocean craft in the Bay, the Narrows, and Jersey shore, takes in a scope of 40 miles. New, with every modern requirement. Principals only treated with, by S. HONDLOW, No. 8 Montague-place. Terms of sale easy.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE FRONT, ENGlish basement house, No. 121 East 18th-st., four doors east of 2d-av., built in the best manner; all the modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, bath, water-closets; has recently been painted throughout. Must be sold by the 1st of March, as the owner is about moving in the country. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A COUNTRY RESIdence, located in Westchester County, thirteen miles from the City on the Albany post road. The house is large and new, with plenty of shade trees, the necessary outbuildings and four to five acres. Apply at No. 7 Madison-av., before 10 o'clock in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, in the immediate vicinity of the Brick Church and the Tabernacle, with all the modern conveniences, and beautifully finished inside. Price $9,000, half on bond and mortgage. The furniture will be sold with it if desired. Address Box No. 2,203 *Times* Office.

YONKERS PROPERTY.—TO WOOL HAT manufacturers and others. For sale or exchange, a large brick building, 72 feet 6 inches front by 118 feet 6 inches deep, with lot 66x10, dock in front of building, and steam power all complete, at Yonkers. Apply to R. F. DEVOE, Yonkers, or No. 320 West-st., New-York.

FARMS, SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THAT DESIRABLE PROPERTY situated on the northeast corner of 2d-av. and 14th-st., being 53 feet and 3 inches on 2d-av. by 94 feet on 14th-st., including a court of 8 feet in front on 2d-av. Terms easy. Apply to J. MILTON WATERHOUSE, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY IN RAHWAY, N. J.—A house and lot, No. 138 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn; the house is a frame building, two stories and basement. Title perfect and free from incumbrance. Apply to J. E. ALLEN, No. 155 Fulton-st, New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—A THREE-story brick dwelling house, with basement and under cellar, with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood; situation, No. 284 10th-st. Possession given April 1. Price $5,000. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE FIRST-class brick house No. 39 Tompkins place; has the modern improvements; is elegantly finished; will be sold at a bargain, with immediate possession.

S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE SMALL THREE-STORY, HIGH stoop brick house No. 78 East 30th st., between Lexington and 4th avs. It is in good order, and contains all the modern improvements; price $8,500. Terms easy. Inquire of F. M. SHEPARD, No. 251 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—TWO NEW first-class four-story brown-stone front houses, 21x65 feet deep, Nos. 47 and 49 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. Black walnut doors on the parlor story. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—6 to 26 acres, on mountain side and rear to depôt; first-class buildings and improvements, rich soil, abundance of fruit and pure, soft spring water. Apply to LUDLOW, PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—AN extra sized house and lot for sale near 18th st; this is one of the best locations in the City. Possession at any time. Address JOHN W. MORE, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—NO 37 HENry-st., lot, 25x100; house, 25x45, with two story extension for bath-room, with hot and cold water ranges. Apply to ROBT. HAYDOCK, No. 101 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO HIGH-STOOP BROWNstone houses on the South side of 34th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

A TWENTY-ONE YEARS' LEASE ON VAluable property, in Reade-st., for sale cheap. Inquire in the photograph gallery, No. 407 Broadway, up stairs.

TO ARCHITECTS.—AN ASYLUM AT QUEbec about to be erected for aged and infirm persons. A premium of ($100,) one hundred dollars will be given for the plan which may be approved of by the Committee formed for carrying out the above object. Architects wishing to compete are requested to make immediate application, for further particulars, to

REV. G. V. HOUSMAN, Quebec, C. E.

N. B.—The plan to be delivered on or before March 1 next.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWBURGH FOR SALE OR TO LET, WITH THIRTY ACRES OF LAND.—Being a part of the premises owned and occupied by the late W. P. C. Smith. The view of the Hudson and the Highlands, as seen from the premises, is unsurpassed for beauty by any site on the River; the grounds are well stocked with grapes, strawberries and raspberries and also have good kitchen garden. On the premises are a great variety of choice fruit trees in a thrifty and healthy condition; also, many fine ornamental trees about the house. The buildings and premises generally are in good condition and well suited for a gentleman's residence. The whole of the land or any part of it will be let or sold with the buildings. For terms and further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN EAST BROADWAY.—The three-story and attic brick house, and lease of lot, No. 197 East Broadway, fourth house above Jefferson-st., south side. The lot is 24 by 87½ feet, and house 24 by 46 feet; in good order, with the modern improvements, and is situated in one of the best blocks in East Broadway. The lease has 18 years unexpired, from 1st May next, at $200 ground rent per annum. After the expiration of the lease the house is to be sold for, or a new lease given at 5 per cent. on the valuation of the lot. The house can be seen at any time. Price moderate. Apply to S. RAYNOR, No. 118 William-st.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A COUNtry residence, built with every regard to comfort and convenience, with a lawn on each side of the house, grounds tastefully laid out with fruit trees and shrubbery. The house is elligibly located, near all the churches and schools, and contains all the modern improvements, viz., gas, furnace, water-closets, tubs set in the cellar, &c.

No better opportunity can be presented to any one seeking all the comforts of city and country combined. Address, for particulars, Box No. 2,261 Post-office, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two new four-story, high stoop, brown stone houses, in 35th-st., near 6th-av.; have been two years' building, by day's work—not by contract; 16-inch party walls, brick walls between the halls and parlors; lot 21 x71, house 21x50; all the modern improvements; sold at cost, $16,000; $10,000 may remain on each. Apply to HAMLIN BABCOCK, 58th-st. and East River, before 10 o'clock A. M., or address No. 17 Nassau-st., Room No. 13.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOR A TERM OF years, one of the best business corners in the village of New-Rochelle, situated on two thoroughfares, occupied at present and for many years past as a Saddle and Harness manufactory and ware-room; a first rate stand for the continuance of the same business, or any other requiring a permanent and central position. Inquire of J. H. JOHNSON, in the Hat Store, No. 148 Nassau-st., New-York.

A GENTLEMAN OFFERS HIS HOUSE FOR sale, 25x60, built by himself in the best manner, English basement, situated between Broadway and 5th-av., and near Madison-park. Possession at an early day. Price $26,000. Chandeliers, mirrors, and a part of the parlor furniture will be sold if desired. Address HOUSE, Box No. 528 Post-office.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avenues. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The house and lot No. 124 10th-av. The store is occupied as a feed-store, and now doing a good business. The property will be sold with or without the business. The store is desirable for any business where large room is required. It will be sold on a bargain. Inqdire of ALLEN & MOORE, on the premises.

REAL ESTATE.—WANTED, A CORNER LOT, 19 or 20 feet by 85 or 100, either in Madison or Lexington avs. If a builder should have such a lot, some arrangements might be made to have a house built on it. Address, with price and where the lot is, Box No. D. P., *Herald* Office.

FOR SALE—A MILL POWER WITH TWO DWELLing houses, good barn and mill, with 28 acres of land, at Norwalk, Conn.; water fall of 16½ feet, and capable of driving from 60 to 100 horse power. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COTTAGE AND FARM FOR SALE.—A GENteel village residence, in perfect order, and farm of 30 acres choice fruit, &c., very low, to close an estate. Possession immediate. S. EDDY & CO., 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—300 LOTS IN THE CITY OF BROOKlyn. These lots are among the most desirable in the city, and will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 30 Vesey-st. New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO VACANT LOTS ON LEXINGton-av., between 52d and 53d sts.; also house and lot No. 124 East 27th-st. Inquire of M. E. CRASTO, Randall's Island, foot of 122d-st., East River.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, NO. 8 BROADway and No. 6 Beaver-st., being 112 feet on Beaver-st, and 22 feet on Broadway. Apply to

WASHINGTON DURBROW, No. 5 Hanover-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS—NO. 256 Bleecker-st., corner of Morton, and No. 6 Morton-st. Apply to WASHINGTON DURBROW, No. 5 Hanover-st.

IRVING & WINTHROP, REAL ESTATE Brokers, No. 44 Nassau st., have for sale a number of first-class houses, in desirable situations; also, money to loan on bond and mortgage in different amounts.

TO BUILDERS.—LOTS WITH A BUILDING loan for sale, on 42d-st., a street 100 feet wide, south side, between 8th and 9th avs. No commissions charged. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY-PLACE.—WANTED TO LEASE FOR one or more years, with the privilege of buying, an unfurnished country-place of about 20 or 30 acres, suitable for a gentleman's Summer-residence; must be within 1½ hours' ride from the City by railroad, and within 1½ miles from the depôt; must be in good repair, and possession required by the 1st April. Any one having such a place will find a desirable tenant by addressing (stating size of house, where situated, price, &c.) S. L. J., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH-STOOP house, 22½ to 25 feet front. Location between 23d and 42d sts., 4th and 6th avs. Price $12,000 to $15,000. Possession on or about the 1st of May. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2 097 Post-office.

WANTED—TO LEASE, (OR PURCHASE,) FROM 1st of May next, for a small family, a modern high stoop house, below 52d-st., and between 3d and 6th avs.; rent about $950

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER, BROKER and BANKER, No. 49 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS for the subscription of $250,000 as additional stock to the MECHANICS' BANK of Missouri, at St. Louis, will be opened at the Bank of America, in this City, on and after Monday the 24th inst.

The authorized capital of this Bank is $1,500,000, of which $767,425 has been taken and paid up by the citizens of Missouri. This Bank has been in operation over two years. Regular half yearly dividends of five per cent have been declared, with an accumulated surplus of $36,643. The charter is liberal in its provisions, has not the personal liability clause, and has twenty five years to run. St. Louis is considered one of the safest and best points in the West for Banking operations. But few better opportunities for investment are offered. An examination of capitalists and others is called to the subject. Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, the residue within the next ensuing year, as the Directors may call on due notice, but may all be paid up at the time, at the option of the subscriber. *Pro rata* dividends will be paid to subscribers from the day of payment. Dividends to Eastern stockholders will be paid in New-York. Persons desiring other and further information, will obtain the same by applying at the Bank of America.

J. W. WILLS, President.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
New-York, Dec. 9, 1859.

A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, this day, it was

Resolved—That an assessment upon the Capital Stock of the Company of Ten Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1860, and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered on the books at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & CO., and that parties desiring to pay their installment in London, may pay the same at the rate of 4s. 1d. per dollar.

Resolved—That the Transfer Books be closed on the 1st of JANUARY next, and remain closed until the 1st of FEBRUARY thereafter, and that no transfer be permitted, after that date, of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid; that interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the first of FEBRUARY to that date, from the time of each payment.

By order of the Board,
J. N. PERKINS,
Treasurer.

$72,000 MISSOURI 7s.—THE ABOVE amount of Bonds of the Pacific Railroad Company, assumed by the State of Missouri, bearing 7 per cent, interest, payable in New-York, will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange on Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 12½ P. M. There is but a small amount of these Bonds now in the market. In a recent report of the financial estimates of the State for the coming year, it is stated that the mill tax levied to create an interest fund will yield $830,000, which with other receipts will pay the interest in full, and leave $300,000 surplus.

The Legislature in all its acts mentions these Bonds with strict State Bonds, provides for the interest, and they are received for banking purposes. In addition to the faith of the State, they are secured by a mortgage of the Road, and one million of acres of land. Terms, ten per cent, on day of sale, and balance within three days.

Full information can be obtained at the office of A. H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO.,
No. 402 4th av., New-York, Jan. 20, 1860.

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED GENTLEMEN have been elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

CHRISTIAN H. SAND,	WASHINGTON S. WHITE,
GODFREY GUNTHER,	NAY,
EUGENE S. BALLIN,	JOSEPH NOBLE,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	JOHN D. SCOTT,
HERMANN MARCUSE,	JAMES HOY,
THOMAS ACHELIS,	ROBT. H. ARKENBURGH.
EDWARD SCHELL,	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, CHRISTIAN H. SAND was unanimously elected President.

W. TITUS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1860.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 4th inst., the undersigned were requested, in view of the large European subscriptions to the plan of re-organization known to be ready for transmission, or on their way to New-York, to receive further assents until the 1st of February. The undersigned are prepared to receive assents until that time. The additions to the plan are so large as to warrant the belief that the Company will be re-organized upon this basis. Assents can be sent, as heretofore, to HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.

DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

Dated Jan. 12, 1860.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY., WATER LOAN BONDS.—The subscribers offer for sale the balance of the loan issued by the City of Louisville to fully complete the Water Works for supplying said city. The Bonds mature May 1, 1885, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

The Bonds are secured (beside the faith of the city) by the pledge of the stock in and revenues of the Water Company, and a special irrepealable tax on the entire real and personal property of the city.

Full particulars of the finances of the city, and other information concerning the Bonds, may be had on application to

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE DELANO LIFE PRESERVING COAT AND VEST COMPANY, No. 266 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1858.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Delano Life Preserving Coat and Vest Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 266 Broadway, on MONDAY, Jan. 30, 1860, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M., at which time seven Directors will be elected for the ensuing year; also, three Inspectors of Election for next annual election.

The Stock Book for the transfer of stock will be closed ten days prior to day of election.

L. L. MOORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1859, No. 54 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1860.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1860, ON the 7 per cent. Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company, of Illinois, will be redeemed at maturity at the office of this Company, upon all bonds, the back coupons of which shall have been surrendered, and stock accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise, and the Act of incorporation of this Company.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the first mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Wednesday, the 25th day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of thirty-four (34 or any portion thereof,) of the one-thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1863, for the Sinking Fund. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., by

EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Com.

Boston, Dec. 22, 1859.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm for which they will issue, free of charge, Letters of Credit, or Circular Letters, of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Jan. 24, 1860.

INTEREST DUE 1ST PROX. ON THE first morigage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation of coupons to Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

CHARLES L. RHODES, Vice-President.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1860.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE IRVING BANK are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, Feb. 6. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

DANL. V. B. BARTHOLF, Cashier.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1860.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the American Exchange Bank

E. W. HUTCHINGS, Treasurer.

GAS-LIGHT STOCK FOR SALE.—THREE Hundred thousand dollars stock of various Gas-light Companies in the United States, paying 8 to 12 per cent. dividend. JOHN B. MURRAY, Rooms of the American Gas-light *Journal*, Iron Buildings, No. 264 Canal-st., near Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1860.

MR. WILLIAM HARMAN BROWN IS authorized to sign the name of our firm by power of attorney.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

$14,000 WANTED ON CITY PROPERTY, west side, worth three times the amount, for a term of five or ten years. Address BOND, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

COLLECTIONS—1860.—JOHN B. MURRAY'S Banking and Collection Office is removed to Iron Buildings, No. 264 Canal-st., east, near Broadway, for the convenience of merchants up town.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, Feb. 6, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason-work, carpenter-work, heating with hot-water furnaces, and painting, necessary for the erection and completion of a new School-house, one hundred feet east of the corner of 19th-st. and 3d-av., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendents of School-buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Heating," and "Proposals for Painting." Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties with an affidavit attached, stating their willingness to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into by the person or persons offering the proposals; and none others will be considered. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

ROBERT McGINNIS,
THOMAS McMANUS,
MICHAEL FALIHEE.
} Building Committee

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 128 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

PORTABLE STEAM AND HOISTING ENGINES of the manufacture of HITTINGER, COOK & CO., the reputation of which is thoroughly established, all sizes, both vertical and horizontal, for sale by

CHARLES W. COPELAND, Sole Agent.
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ERICSSON ENGINE, IN PERfect order, only in use a few months; 24 inch cylinder; originally cost $750—will be sold cheap for cash. Can be seen in the rear of No. 16 White-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE 50 TO ALBANY.—On and after Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge—9:30 and 11 A. M.; 3:30 and 5:30 P. M.

For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.

For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.

For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.

For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th st.

For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.

For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.

All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:30 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M. Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M., Mail, and 4:40 P. M., Express train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 1:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning, leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 6 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:10 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later On Sunday at 6:15 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, *via* SHORE LINE.—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M., and arrive in Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.

Leave Boston, from depôt of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 11:10 A. M., and Providence at 12:35 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 7:30 P. M.

Through without change of cars.

F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Leave foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3:40 P. M. for Piermont and Suffern; 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Piermont. Leave Suffern at 7 A. M., and Piermont 6:45, 8 A. M., and 2:10 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Schralenburg, Nyack, New-City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 1860.

This Company has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT, payable on demand.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	147,000

This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., Chicago, Jan. 19, 1860.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, on the 18th inst., it was

Resolved, That a dividend of 3 per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby, declared payable at the office of this Company, in Chicago, on the 15th day of February next, in exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of January inst.

Dividends will be remitted by the undersigned when so directed in writing. W. M. LARRABEE,
Secretary.

HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office cor. Nassau and Beekman sts.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half Per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of February, proximo. Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Secretary.

N. B.—A large surplus is retained after paying the dividend. Insurance against loss or damage by fire upon the most favorable terms.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1860.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per Cent. has this day been declared, payable 1st of February prox. The transfer books will be closed from Saturday, 21st inst., to the day of payment. By order of the Board,

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
No. 50 Nassau-st., New-York, Jan. 9, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after the 25th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th until the 25th instant, inclusive.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan 24, 1860.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid to the Stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY.—NO. 19 WALL-ST, NEW-YORK Jan. 11, 1860.—A semi annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 16th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 Wall-st.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of seven per cent., on the capital stock of this Company, has been declared this day, payable on demand.

J. R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,000.—FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF the death of the proprietor, the old-established wholesale liquor-store, located for the last 25 years, at No. 406 Broome-st., with the stock, fixtures, and a lease of two years, from May, 1860, and the good will of the present owners. Is one of the best localities in this City for a first-class bar. Apply at the store.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The stock and fixtures of a well-established first-class drug store, No. 438 4th-av., corner 31st-st., will be sold and house and store leased for five or seven years, or the whole property will be sold if desired. Apply to R. H. LAIDBEER, No. 101 Broad-st., or No. 23 North Pier Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

TO JEWELERS, &c.—A WATCHMAKER, who is also a good engraver, and general jobber, would like to make arrangements with a jeweler, or would rent part of a store with a front window, suitable for his business; has a small capital. Address JOHNSON, Box No. 156 *Times* Office, this week.

$2,000.—PARTNER WANTED IN A NEW and lucrative wholesale manufacturing business already established in this City; is neat, genteel and very profitable; is secured by United States patent, and without competition. For an interview, call at No. 49 Walker-st., N. Y.; first floor, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

$100—A VALUABLE PATENT FOR SALE or exchange; will be exchanged for books, an excellent chance for a wholesale book house; or will be sold for $100 a State—the City of New-York alone worth $5,000. Address A. H., Box No. 101 *Herald* Office.

A RETAIL GROCERY STORE FOR SALE, in the lower part of the City, doing a good business. To any one who understands the business this is a good opportunity. Apply to G. A. MERWIN 97 Barclay-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—TWO DOLLARS REWARD.—ON THE AFternoon of Monday, Jan. 23 in 5th av., near 17th-st., a YELLOW DOG, answering to the name of Dunnery, about eight months old. Had a string on his neck when lost. Whoever will return him to No 93 West 21st-st. shall receive the above reward and the thanks of his little owner.

$15 REWARD.—LOST—ON MONDAY, 23D inst., on going from West 16th-st. to West 14th-st., by way of 5th-av., a WHITE CASHMERE SHAWL, with colored border. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at No. 113 West 14th-st.

TAYLOR'S SALOONS, NOS. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY.

Business Men will find the lower or Fountain Saloon a convenient, quiet and economical place to dine. The Bill of Fare is the largest in the City.

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAILS.
OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.

REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

On MONDAY, Feb. 6, at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid steamship

BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, *via* Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
JOHN L. STEPHENS,
W. F. LAPPIDGE, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.

For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to

WM. H. WICKHAM.

Note.—The office is alongside the steamship.

N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by Wells, Fargo & Co., and Freeman & Co.'s Express by these steamers.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail March 3.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave pier No. 12, North River, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.

Freight to Norfolk six cents per foot; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and porportionate rates.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wed'day, Feb. 1, 1860.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Feb. 8, 1860.
ASIA, Lott leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1860.
CANADA, Lang leaves Boston, Wed'day, Feb. 22, 1860.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST *via* CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, Capt. L. M. MURRAY, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Notice—No form of bills of lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company. Through tickets to the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, Ala., $35; Montgomery, Ala., $30; Nashville, Tenn., $30; Memphis, Tenn., $33 50; Knoxville, Tenn., $27; Chattanooga, Tenn., $27; Augusta, Ga., $20; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Columbia, S. C., $10; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Fernandina, Fla., $20; Jacksonville, Fla., $21; Palatka, $23. The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, commander, succeeds SATURDAY, Jan. 28. No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships

CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,

Will leave Pier No. 12 North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.

These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, Atlanta, Albany, Columbus, Macon, Augusta, and various places in Florida, *via* Savannah, Ga.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. Thos. LYON, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Tickets can be had for the following places—fare as low as by any other steamer from New-York to Savannah; accommodations superior:

New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

The AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed, and leave SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship NORTHERNER, W. W. BERRY Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Jan. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH DIRECT.—The first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. Geo. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, for the above ports, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, for Petersburg and Richmond. Freight to Norfolk, 6 cents per foot, and to Petersburg 8 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Goods forwarded to all parts of North Carolina free of commission. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The POTOMAC will leave New-York on Saturdays, and Norfolk on Wednesdays.

FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MOUNT VERNON, F. C. SMITH Commander, will leave pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Passage, including state-room and fare, $7 50.

Freight 8 cents per foot and proportionate rates.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The Mount Vernon will leave every Saturday.

FOR HAVANA.—UNITED STATES MAIL Steamship line, leaving every twenty days from each port. Steamship QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander. This well-known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board on presentation of clearance.

Freight received on 1st inst. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH CAROLINA, PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, CITY POINT, AND RICHMOND.—The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday, at Pier No 13, North River, and will leave on WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Norfolk or Portsmouth, 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; to Richmond, 10 cents Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTford, Springfield, Northampton and Towns on the Line of Vermont Railroads.—Fare to New Haven, $1. The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 E. R. on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-Haven on alternate nights (except Sundays,) at 11 P. M. No charge for Berths. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNE, will leave at 4 P. M., on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers for the Railroads can remain on board over night without charge Merchandise forwarded to Vermont, Western New-Hampshire, Northern New-York and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, Agent, Pier No. 25 E. R., New-York.

FOR MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK SHREWSBURY, &c., *via* steamer ALICE PRICE and Raritan Railroad. Leave Murray-st. pier, Jan. 20, 2 P. M.; 21, 2½ P. M.; 23, 6¼ A. M.; 24, 7½ A. M.; 26, 7½ A. M.; 26, 8 A. M.; 27, 8½ A. M.; 28, 10 A. M.; 30, 10 A. M., and 31, 11 A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank two hours after the boat leaves New-York.

FOR BOSTON.—NORWICH AND WORCESTER Line, from foot of Cortlandt-st., North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating the following-described notes, viz.: One, dated Feb. 1, 1859, for $2,222 22, at 12 months, with interest payable to my own order; one, dated Feb. 1, 1859, at 18 months, with interest payable to my own order, for $2,222 23, at the State Bank of Troy, N. Y. These notes, having been obtained without consideration, will not be paid, and all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

JAMES WAGER, Troy, N. Y.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1860.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL Committee appointed to investigate the claims of George P. Bickford and Peter Mitchell to the seats in the Board of Aldermen from the Second and Eighth Aldermanic Districts, will meet in Room No. 8 City Hall, on THURSDAY, Jan. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties interested are hereby notified to be present at the above-named hour and place without any further notice.

E. W. GENET,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
JOHN H. BRADY,
HENRY SMITH,
} Special Committee on Contested Seats of the Board of Aldermen.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL Committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to investigate the charges made against the Common Council in the *Herald* of Jan. 13, 1860, will meet on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., in room No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN H. BRADY,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
JAMES BAGLEY,
} Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

PERSONAL.

HARMONIUM CLUB.—THE NEXT MEETING of the above Club will take place THIS EVENING, at Carberry's, The Shades, William st. Committee will please meet at 8 o'clock. By order of the

SECRETARY.

MUSICAL.

OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANOS.

OFFICE OF THE DRIGGS PIANO CO., No. 643 Broadway.

I regret again being called on to refute the statement of Messrs Steinway, in their original card they say that "a great many professional gentlemen as well as a large portion of the musical public can testify that our first overstrung grand piano was finished in December, 1858, and was used in public concerts *immediately* after." In their last card they *misstate* the language of this first card and then attempt to strengthen their position by a card dated Jan. 19, and a certificate that the piano was used at concerts in February, thus virtually acknowledging their original card an entire misstatement as I had previously proven it to be. The attempt to prove a priority by comparing the date of my application with their first purported invention is unjust. My application was nearly seven months before theirs, and my invention some four years.

I am aware of all the particulars as to the treatment at Washington of their application for a patent on the Overstrung Grand, and for what the patent was really and finally issued, but I do not desire to array before the public the unpleasant position in which they have placed themselves. The annexed certificate is the proof for which the Messrs. S. ask, viz: That the first string was not on their piano till January, 1859, and that their published statement that it was finished in December, must consequently be an error. S. B. DRIGGS.

Charles Reinwarth, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he was in the employ of Messrs. Steinway & Sons, during the month of January, 1859; that he had then been in their employ some three years; that during the month of January, 1859, he put the first strings upon an overstrung grand piano, for said Steinway & Sons, and that he afterwards made the covered strings for said piano forte and put them on, and that from his own knowledge he positively states said overstrung grand piano was the first of that kind made by said Steinway & Sons, during the time that he, deponent, was in their employ. CHAS. REINWARTH.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of January, 1860,
ED. A. DAVIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

I was in employ of Messrs. Steinway & Sons during the above time, and know the above statement to be correct. JACOB GROSS.

THE OVAL PIANO-FORTE,
(With the over-strung bass,)
The most graceful in form, and the best toned horizontal piano in the world.

The Driggs Piano Company, by greatly extending their facilities of manufacture and improvement in their machinery, are prepared to receive advance orders for these graceful and elegant instruments. The demand has heretofore been far beyond our ability

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian at Portland.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Jan. 25—2 A. M.

A steamer was signalled at about midnight, supposed to be the *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool 11th, and Queenstown 12th inst.

The Boston steamer has just arrived, and reports very rough weather outside. A pilot was lying under the land about six miles from where the signal rocket went up, but was unable to board her, owing to the thickness of the atmosphere and the heavy sea running.

It is undoubtedly the *Nova-Scotian*, but she will probably haul off till daylight.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

A Papist Baronet—Change in the Politics of the London Chronicle—Wilson, the New India Rubber Financier—A Rascal Attorney—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 5, 1860.

MR. BOWYER, that British Senator, and future baronet, was decorated lately with the Cross of Saint Gregory, and wore it, as it is said, over a British uniform. What uniform? Mr. BOWYER is a lay or honorary non-combatant member of the Victoria Rifles. But, probably, he is a Deputy-Lieutenant of his County in England. Alas! that such follies should be perpetrated by educated Englishmen! WISEMAN is also at Rome, where there is a great assemblage at present of British bigotry and intolerance clustering around Pius IX. My old friend Signor CASTELLANI, jeweler, of the Eternal City, has just finished two swords for NAPOLEON and VICTOR EMANUEL, on which are inscribed these cabalistic words, "*Pe, Pindependenza Italiana.*" The words are simple enough, but the meaning to be attached to them is sufficiently dubious on this occasion. Side by side with these offerings from Rome to her "Liberators," the Castor and Pollux of her fate, is to be seen the sword of CESAR BORGIA, with its Toledo blade a hand's breadth wide at the hilt, with which he boasted that he could strike off the head of an ox at a blow. I don't know whether he ever did it or not. Mr. SHUEY, a fencing master in London, can cut two sheep asunder at a blow. Possibly the sword of NAPOLEON or VICTOR EMANUEL might divide a Papal Bull. Is it not, however, singular that whereas victorious BARNUS gave a sword to ancient Rome, modern Rome should present two swords to the magnanimous champions of her liberties?

I mentioned, some time since, that certain London newspapers have been subsidized lately by France. In one instance, since then, a London morning daily journal has passed, I am credibly informed, directly into the hands of French agents, and is maintained and worked by French money in support of French interests. I will not comment on this, further than to ask, could such a thing be done in Paris by Englishmen? I do not wish to flatter the French at the expense of England, but I think that neither does there exist a journal so base in Paris as to sell itself to alien interests, nor a public so apathetic as to wink at the treason. Let me now give you a specimen of the writing of the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* of this date, in accordance with the avowed sentiments of that journal: "Can language express more when it paints him (NAPOLEON) as the political philanthropist, whose guiding principle is respect for the independent will and action of other nations, as the heroic bearer of the flag of France to the goal (*qy.*, gaol) of victory; as the benevolent and placable Sovereign who uses the first fruits of military success for the benefit of enemies, real or supposed, whom by a magnanimous forgiveness he converts into friends; and lastly as the champion of religious freedom at home after he had supported civil liberty abroad." This is laying it on rather thick. Is it meant, do your readers think, for Englishmen or Frenchmen to read? If the former, we would remind the Emperor, who is supposed to pay well for such trash, that the *Morning Chronicle* has a very select circle, indeed, of readers in England.

For the present the Suez Canal question is shelved. The Sultan says that the great Powers must decide the question among themselves before they come to him. A French settlement between Syria and Egypt, commanding the Red Sea, is what some say is not desirable either for England or the Porte. But others say that Lord PALMERSTON opposes the Suez Canal, because it would consolidate the Turkish Empire. I have no faith in Lord PALMERSTON or France, and very little more in the canal.

I should have mentioned that a few lines below the extravagant laudation of the Emperor, which I have quoted from the *Morning Chronicle*, that journal speaks of the Papal Government as "a Power which only exists by virtue of Gen. GUYON and a French garrison." Rather contradictory, but what is that to an ardent advocate? In the dread lest France should withdraw the garrison, relays of mercenary ruffians, chiefly Croats, are being landed at Ancona to swell the Papal army. I dare say there are not a few Irishmen among them. PAT, as a Croat in the Pope's pay, would do remarkably well. It is said that Sardinia has forbidden the enlistment of German soldiers in the Papal army. I do not see well how she could do this. Had not England been her German Legion during the Russian war? Prussia and other German States might interfere, but certainly not Sardinia, either by right or by might.

The length which this letter has already attained reminds me of the name of the President of the French Senate, for 1860. M. TROPLONG holds that office, and the Vice-Presidents are DE ROYER, BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, Count REGNAULT DE ST. JEAN D'ANGELY, and the Duke of MALAKOFF. There is a considerable military element, it must be owned, in all French appointments in these latter days.

Mr Board of Trade JAMES WILSON, late Editor of *The Economist*, and crammer in ordinary to the Whig Government, has quietly taken his seat at Calcutta as a member of the Indian Council. This gentleman having failed in business as a hatter some years since, is now about to restore financial prosperity to India! I don't know exactly how he proposes to do it, unless by putting her in the *Gazette* a few times. This, with a few well-managed fires and forced sales of stock, with plenty of advertising, might do something. To create that something out of nothing is now partly the ingenious WILSON'S task. The Pagoda tree has been too well and frequently shaken to give full scope to the abilities of this gentleman, even were he a second Barnum grafted on another Warren Hastings. He ought to have waited and gone out in the *Great Eastern*, as a ship with an appropriate history

HUGUES, the fraudulent and absconding attorney, has been sentenced to ten years' hard labor. He went to Australia, was followed by a detective and brought ignominiously back. He must have been a poltroon, as well as a scamp; yet it is certain that formerly this man was intrusted with thousands of pounds, which he might easily have perverted to his own use. He became embarrassed, and then reckless. "Respectable" solicitors have frequently bolted with their clients' money of late. I wonder that it does not happen much oftener. Consider that a man delivers everything into his solicitor's hands, without if or but; he hands over his deeds or his money without a receipt. If he, on the other hand, should ask for the slightest advance, no security can be too great, and the formalities increase the lawyer's charges. If you ask your respectable attorney for one of your own documents, he "hums" and "has," and demands an acknowledgment for his use. Now, considering that a successful attorney must almost necessarily be dishonest, it is strange how everything is constantly surrendered into their hands, and it would be stranger still, if flagrant villany were not the frequent result. No one can form an idea of the abstractions, the extortions, the mal-practices that are not brought to light. The discovery is the exception, and the scandal is then proportionately loud. To be articled as an attorney, to undergo an apprenticeship to the Devil, and yet some gape and wonder when a SADLIER tipples poison out of a cream-jug, or a HUGHES trembles on the verge of discovery, and seeks health and affluence with his interesting family in a distant clime. I maintain that the attorney's office in England, as exercised by him, is an excrescence and a public nuisance. Every day adds to the power of these men whose existence demoralizes the State. The barrister should undergo a severe ordeal of education, and the client should seek him without the intervention of the solicitor. This is the only true remedy for that which enriches snobbery and villany, to the detriment of the community at large.

There is a pretty squabble brewing between the Directors of the *Great Eastern* steamship. Mr. CAMPBELL and Mr. MAGNUS, who warned the shareholders of the mismanagement which has taken place, are firing pamphlets at each other, prior to a general meeting on the 11th inst. That there will be an exposure and a scene on that occasion, none who know anything of the materials for the row can doubt. Mr. MAGNUS, I am told, has just invited Mr. GUEDALLA, another Director, to pistols and coffee for two. Most probably the valiant MAGNUS knew beforehand that the discreet GUEDALLA would not fight. I say this, because MAGNUS was called a very ugly name to his face by Director JACKSON, in my hearing, and did not resent it. I shall not offer any opinion at present on the merits of the case. Suffice it to say, that gross mismanagement has prevailed. The great ship wanted a Director accustomed to steam navigation, as well as mercantile detail. Such a concern is equal to a whole steamship line in itself. How could the Galway Line have succeeded as it has done, without such management? What experience had GAMPBELL, or JACKSON, or MAGNUS, or any of them, of shipping matters and ocean steam navigation, so as to control the affairs of the Great Eastern? She has been dealt with like a huge floating caravanseral and toy-shop. As an instance of creditable dispatch and good management, I would instance the case of the *Adelaide*, a screw transport for China, taken up by Government from Mr. SMITH, and made ready for sea within little more than a week. This has been much and deservedly noticed, as unlike the routine that generally prevails in these matters. The *Adelaide* was delivered on the 22d ult., and proceeds to sea to-morrow. She carries a quantity of gunpowder (200 tons) and a terrible seige train. Decidedly Lord PALMERSTON means to wreak his vengeance on the Chinese. It is painful to think of, but we are in the scrape and cannot help it. I should like to see these siege trains kept at home.

Lord MACAULAY is to be buried in Westminster Abbey on Monday, and I shall certainly try to find time to be present. The brilliant Whig essayist and historian, the able orator and great classic ballad-writer is lamented deeply by all thinking and educated minds. The representative Peer of learning and genius will sleep among his great *confrères*, and be resolved into dust like them, long before posterity shall tire of reciting the "Lays of Ancient Rome," or the New-Zealander shall stand on a broken arch of London bridge, sketching the ruins of St. Paul's.

THACKERAY'S *Cornhill Magazine* is considered to be a failure. Although of course many first copies have been sold, yet it is not of the type to please the million, or even enchant a few. There is too much, and not enough, for the money, and a certain air of conceit and superiority which are highly offensive and must displease. Such is the judgment of the literary clubs and circles which I have heard recorded.

The refusal of the American Minister to grant a *visé* to Miss REMOND'S passport, on account of her being a colored lady, is exciting a good deal of surprise and comment in England.

FROM CANADA.

Perfect Success of the Postmaster-General and the Finance Minister of Canada in their Negotiations in the Old World—Conversion of the Public Debt of Canada—Change in the Canadian Ministry.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Friday, Jan. 20, 1860.

Letters by the last English mail announce the perfect success of Hon. SIDNEY SMITH, Canadian Postmaster-General, in his European negotiations. In my last letter I informed you of his proceedings in Belgium; now I have to state that the German Postal Union have agreed to forward letters by the Canadian line of steamers as well as the Cunard boats. This will be a further boon to the people of this country, and the inhabitants of the Western States, as they will now have communication, twice a week all the year round, with all parts of Europe.

Nor has the Finance Minister, Hon. A. T. GALT, been less successful. His mission was for the purpose of putting in the English money market the new Canada Consols, which his act, passed last session, allowed him to issue, to replace some of our debentures. A dispatch from the financial agents of the Province reached him here about the beginning of November, stating that the time for issuing the new stock was propitious, and, in December, he left for the old country.

If you have not already been furnished with the details of the plan, you can publish the following:

MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS & Co., and MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS & Co., the financial agents of the Province, issued a circular on the 31st December, stating that they were prepared to receive applications for the loan, at 5 per cent. interest, of £2,800,000, applications to be given in before Tuesday, Jan. 10, installments to be paid: 10 per cent. 16th, 8 per cent. a month until Jan. 15, 1861, and then the remaining 10 per cent. A sinking fund of one-half of one per cent. is to be applied to the gradual extinction of the debt.

Annexed to this circular was a statement, signed by Mr. GALT, headed "Conversion of the Public Debt of Canada," and containing a statement of the affairs of the Province, of which the following are extracts, embodying the sense of the whole.

Total debt of Canada, direct and indirect:

Imperial guaranteed Loan	£1,500,000
Sterling Debentures, payable in London	7,742,925
Currency and Sterling, payable in Canada	2,458,085
Total	£11,661,010

These sums have various rates of interest, the total annual charge being £665,345.

The Lords of the Treasury now hold in investment on account of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Imperial Guaranteed Loan, 3 per cent. reduced annuities £619,030
Indian Bonds, 1858 174,000
Total £793,030

And an annual contribution of £30,000, in addition to accumulating interest, is made by the Province to this fund, the charge upon the revenue being thus:

Interest on £1,500,000, at 4 per cent	£60,000
Sinking Fund, at 2 per cent	30,000
Total	£90,000

The balance yet remaining due—only £707,000—to be reduced in January by the sum of £30,000, now in course of remittance from Canada.

By an arrangement with the Lords of the Treasury, it is agreed that the Sinking Fund may be invested in approved securities, bearing a rate of interest nearly approaching that paid by Canada; and it is now proposed by the Government of Canada to raise the amount required to make good the entire Sinking Fund, and thus to discharge the Province from the necessity of providing from its consolidated revenue any larger sum than the interest on the balance of about £700,000, by which means an annual charge of about £35,000 will be substituted for that of £90,000, while some profit will arise from the Sinking Fund being invested in securities yielding a higher rate than that payable under the guarantee, 4 per cent.

* * * * * * * *

It is proposed, now, to raise the necessary capital for the purpose of redeeming all the outstanding currency debentures, most of which are held in England. By substituting the direct engagement of the Province in lieu of that of the Municipal Loan Fund and other special funds, and by making the principal and interest payable in London, it is expected that the holders of these depreciated securities will be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity now offered of redemption, or of accepting the new consols or bonds in lieu of their present bonds, while, by interposing its own security, the Province will obtain a large reduction on the amount charged for interest.

After deducting the securities now held by the Government of Canada, those already purchased for the purpose of redemption, and those held under the Bank Charter, there remains the sum of about £1,120,000 still outstanding of the Currency and Municipal Loan Fund Bonds. * * * * * * *

The Government has also to provide the sum of £200,000 for the erection of public buildings at the new provincial seat of Government, agreeably to Her Majesty's decision in the selection of Ottawa. * *

And to this extent only does the Government of Canada now propose to make any addition to their existing liabilities.

It is therefore proposed to create an issue of consolidated stock or bonds, at the option of the purchaser, irredeemable until after 25 years from the 1st of January, 1860, bearing 5 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, for the following purposes:

To pay up in full the Sinking Fund for the Imperial Guaranteed Loan, about	£700,000
To reimburse the Consolidated Revenue Fund for advances made in 1859 on account of redemption of Debt	400,000
To redeem so much of the Feudal Tenure Fund	250,000
For public buildings at Ottawa	200,000
For redemption of remainder of 6 per cent. Currency debt, direct and indirect, about	1,250,000
Total	£2,800,000

The charges now borne by the Revenue on the foregoing items are as follows:

Interest on Sinking Fund, Imperial Loan	£90,000
6 per cent. interest on £2,100,000	126,000
Total	£216,000

By the issue of 5 per cent. Consols or Bonds the annual charge will be reduced to:

For Interest	£140,000
For Sinking Fund	7,000
Total	£147,000

Making a reduction upon the Revenue of Canada of £69,000 per annum, while at the same time the existing Sinking Fund will, by this operation, be increased to £1,500,000, thus practically extinguishing so much of the present debt.

The Consolidated Stock or Bonds will be issued at par. * * * * * * *

It is highly satisfactory to be able to state that the depression existing in Canada, from the commercial crisis and bad harvests of 1857 and 1858, is rapidly disappearing. The Revenue has very materially revived, the Customs and Excise being, till November:

Eleven months, 1859	$4,476,205
Against, in 1858	3,333,975
Increase in eleven months	$1,142,230

While the recent measures adopted by the Government and Legislature have effected reduction in the expenditure, to an amount of about $1,000,000.

(Signed.) A. T. GALT,
Minister of Finance of Canada.

There was an addition made to the Canadian Ministry, yesterday. Young Mr. MORIN, the member for Terrebonne, was sworn in Solicitor-General for Lower Canada, with a seat in the Cabinet. We have been without Solicitors-General for some time; the fact being that they are not absolutely necessary. There is, as yet, no Solicitor-General for Upper Canada, but he will very likely be named when Mr. SMITH and Mr. GALT return from England, and can be consulted as to the appointment. Mr. MORIN is a very young man—not above thirty—the best French speaker in the House, whose eloquence is really worthy of the tribune of Old France. He has had two years' experience in Parliament, and is a clever lawyer. His partner, Mr. CHERRIER, is also in the House, and they tell an amusing story about the appointment of MORIN—true or not, as the case may be. The Premier sent for Messieurs MORIN and CHERRIER, (the latter the elder,) and said: "One of you must be Solicitor-General; decide between yourselves." "You, of course," said MORIN, pointing to CHERRIER. "*Mais non*," replied CHERRIER, indicating his partner as the worthiest. After much friendly strife, the matter was settled as it now is.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MR. SIDDONS' LECTURE.—Mr. SIDDONS is an English gentleman who has just arrived from the old country, and has managed, within the last few days, to acquire, by advertisement, considerable celebrity as a lecturer. He delivered an address last night in Clinton Hall to an audience which, though not large, was unusually given to compliment. The subject of his discourse was, "The way to Travel in the Old World." His remarks were devoted in the main to a description of his personal experiences as a traveling physician in the remoter regions of the Eastern Continent. He alluded incidentally, however, to the requirements which foreign travel for its enjoyment necessarily presupposes. First, he recommended a sound condition of body, then a satisfied state of mind and a knowledge of at least the rudimentary facts of physiology, chemistry, botany, geology and geography; and finally, a thorough love of the Bible, which was not alone the traveler's best companion but his best consoler. His style is chatty, genial, rather prolix, but not unpleasant. At the close of his lecture a motion asking for its repetition was adopted unanimously.

ADDITIONAL DONATIONS FOR THE LAWRENCE SUFFERERS.—Mr. JOHN H. WATSON, No. 106 Broadway, acknowledges the receipt of the following donations, this day, Jan. 24, for the relief of the sufferers at Lawrence, Mass.:

Previously ack'd	$4,471 25	Widow's Mite thro'	
Ball, Black & Co. and employes	250 00	James G. Bennett.	$5 00
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	100 00	Physician	1 00
Vyse & Sons	100 00	West 20th-street	50
Benkard & Hutton	100 00	T. N. P.	3 00
Babcock Bros. & Co.	50 00	K. W. L.	12 00
Weaver, Richardson & Co.	25 00	John Hooper & Co.	10 00
Cash	1 00	Earle & Bartholomew	5 00
The Clerks of C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co.	25 00	A Young Lady	1 00
Ballard, Shute & Co.	25 00	G.	2 00
A. T. French	25 00	J. L.	1 00
Scoville Manuf. Co.	25 00	E. T. Jeft & Co.	25 00
Meriden Brit'nia Co.	25 00	Gilson & Co.	25 00
Andrews, Gilles, Sanford & Co.	20 00	O. B. Tweedy & Co.	25 00
E. W.	5 00	Noble, Brown & Co.	25 00
C. B. & D.	10 10	Bartow, Thomas & Davis	10 00
Total			$5,412 75

ROUTING THE REVELERS.—The basement of No. 405 Eighth-avenue is alleged to have been the resort for a long time past of a number of gamblers, thieves, and others of like character, whose orgies and riotous conduct have shamed the neighborhood. On Monday evening Sergeant DENNEY, of the Twentieth Precinct, and a squad of Policemen, entered the place quite unexpectedly to the law-breakers, several of whom, including MATILDA HILL, the proprietress, and CHARLES LEWIS, the manager, were apprehended. All the prisoners were subsequently taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, by whom the majority were discharged after receiving a reprimand. MATILDA and LEWIS, however, were committed on a charge of keeping a disorderly house, while HENRIETTA CHURCHILL, one of the prostitutes, was sent to the Workhouse.

A GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS FOILED.—An attempt was made last evening to utter a large amount of counterfeit money on the Bank of Montpelier, Vermont. The police had timely information of the movement and defeated it by making several arrests. The plate on which the bills were printed was the same as that used for the counterfeits on the Bank of Kent, Ludingtonville, which were issued a short time ago. Sergeant DICKSON came near capturing the whole gang of counterfeiters engaged in these operations.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN BROADWAY.—The building No. 140 Broadway caught fire yesterday morning, probably by an ember from the stove falling upon the floor. Messrs. HARRIS & ROCHSTEIN, cap manufacturers, who were on the third and fourth floors, lost $10,000, insured in the Rutgers' Company for $1,800; Relief, $1,000; Excelsior, $1,000; Mechanics', (Brooklyn,) $1,000; and in Gebhard, $1,000. The building, which is owned by Mr. ABEL T. ANDERSON, suffered to the extent of $600, insured in the Firemen's and City Insurance Companies. The other losses were unimportant.

LECTURE BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.—The Forsyth-street Methodist Church was quite filled, last evening, on the occasion of a lecture by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER on the subject of Politics and Religion—substantially the same discourse as that delivered by him, last week, before the Boston Mercantile Library Association. The lecture was heard with profound attention, and frequent manifestations of approval.

Coroners' Inquests.

FALL THROUGH A SKYLIGHT.

On Monday morning JOHN NEWBECK, a German, 30 years of age, while at work in the store of Messrs. VERNON BROTHERS, No. 25 Beekman-street, fell backwards through a skylight, a distance of 13 feet, to the sub-cellar, and received injuries which resulted in his death a few hours afterwards. Deceased, when the accident occurred, was standing on a pile of cases that were on a level with the rail of the skylight, when a hook upon which he depended for support gave way. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon the body.

EXECUTION OF A FOOLISH THREAT.

MARY ROMAIN, a married German woman, residing at No. 3 Hester-street, who had often threatened to commit suicide, executed her threat on Monday by swallowing a quantity of arsenic. After she had taken the poison she informed her husband of the fact, but he placed no confidence in her statement, and did not concern himself about the matter until some hours subsequently, when he found her in a dying condition. Dr. GALLAGHER made a *post mortem* examination of the body and discovered unmistakable signs of the poison. The cause which induced the act was not revealed.

A VERDICT OF CENSURE.

On the 1st of November, 1858, the employes in the United States Bonded Warehouse, in Water-street, near Montgomery, were discharging bales of hemp from the first story of the building, by sliding them down a plank which projected from the window across the sidewalk. JAMES HAYES, an Irishman, 50 years of age, was passing at the time, and one of the bales falling off the plank, struck him on the back and knocked him senseless to the pavement. He was immediately carried to his residence, No. 378 Cherry-street, where he has since remained under the care of a physician. His injuries resulted fatally on Monday. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest and the Jury rendered a verdict of death from concussion of the spine, also censuring Mr. DAIGES for not adopting proper precautions to prevent accidents.

It is asserted that the Pearl street shoe and leather dealer in Boston, who failed and disappeared so unexpectedly on Wednesday, Jan. 18, borrowed large sums from his friends before his departure, amounting in the aggregate to about $15,000.

[Advertisement.]

An Important Letter from the owner of an extensive farm in Westchester County, relative to ALLCOCK'S Plasters.

SHRUB OAK, Yorktown, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1860.

T. ALLCOCK & Co.—*Gentlemen:* I have been troubled with a lame back over ten years so as to be entirely helpless and unable to do any kind of farm work. In June last I procured one of ALLCOCK'S Porous Plasters, and wore it three weeks, when I found my back entirely cured, and was able to mow and cradle as well as ever I could in my best days. These Plasters should be in every house. I never believed that any external remedy could be so powerful and so good as these Plasters. Their effect on me seems miraculous, and I thank God that I used them. They have entirely restored my health and vigor.

STEPHEN PUGSLEY.

Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., No. 4 Union-square, New-York, and by all druggists. Twenty-five cents each.

[Advertisement.]

TO-DAY.—Private examinations with charts and full written descriptions of character, and advice in regard to the most appropriate occupations or pursuits in life, faults, and how to correct them; the management of children; self-improvement, etc., given by Prof. FOWLER, at the Phrenological Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway, next door to Duane-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

For the water-closet, is a luxury. It cures and prevents Piles. No one who values health or comfort will be without it. For sale, in convenient packages, by all Druggists, Fancy Goods dealers, &c. Depots, No. 41 Ann-st., and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—There is an extraordinary treat in store for the public to-day at Barnum's. That great comedy, "A Husband to Order," and the pantomime of "Magic Toys," are announced for this evening—the famous "Red Ranger" this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Ministers, public speakers, vocalists, and all whose professions subject them to affections of the voice, chest or lungs, will find great benefit from the use of this balsamic Ointment.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 24.

$3,000 U. States 5s, '65	99⅝	100 Reading Railroad	37⅝
5,000 U. States 6s, '74	100⅜	400 do	37⅝
3,000 Tennessee 6s, 90	86⅜	100 do	37⅝
2,000 Virginia 6s	91⅜	200 do	37⅝
3,000 Missouri 6s	79⅜	100 do	37⅜
25,000 do	79⅜	100 do	37⅜
7,000 do	79⅜	100 do	37⅜
2,000 Erie R. 2d M. Ext'd	92	1000 Mich. Cen. R.	37
1,000 Harlem 2d M. Bs.	94	30 do	36⅝
2,000 Mich. Cn. R. & P. C. 1st M. S. f. Cn. B.	89⅞	600 Clev. P. & A. R.	112
11,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	87⅜	100 Panama R.	131
5,000 do	87⅜	200 do	131¼
2,000 do	88	500 do	131½
5000 Chic & R I. Bonds	92	100 do	132
1000 Han. & St. J. R. bds.	61½	50 do	131½
14 Am. Ex. Bank	98	100 do	131½
10 Metropolit'n Bank	107⅝	50 do	131¼
100 Del. & H. Canal Co.	94⅜	150 Illinois Central R.	86¼
60 do	94⅜	100 do	86⅛
300 Penn. Coal Co	85	50 do	86⅜
50 Pac. M. S. Co.	77¾	5 C., C. & Cin R. ex d.	89⅜
50 do	77¾	6 Gal. & Chicago R.	63
50 do	77¾	500 do	63¼
50 do	77	100 do	63¼
150 do	77	200 do	63¼
550 N. Y. Cen. R.	73¼	100 Clev. & Toledo R. bd	90
50 do	73¼	100 do	20
2100 do	73¾	300 Chi. & R. I. R.	63¼
200 do	73¾	50 do	63¼
100 do	73¾	450 do	63¼
50 Erie Railroad	8¾	500 do	63¼
50 Harlem R. Pfd	33	100 do	63¼
200 B. City R. ex div.	116	400 do	63½
40 Del. L. & W. R.	54	20 Macon & West'n R.	99¾
		30 do	100

SECOND BOARD.

$18,000 Mo. St. 6's	79¾	150 Pacific M. S. Co	77
2,000 Cle. & Tol. S. F. B.	84¾	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	63¼
500 Illinois Cen. R. B	88	50 do	63¼
5,000 do	88¾	250 do	63¼
5,500 do	89	25 Hudson River R.	41¼
10 Bank of New-York	100	500 Reading R.	37¾
20 Merchants' Bank	106	100 do	37¾
400 N. Y. Central. R.	73¾	200 Panama R.	130¾
300 do stw	73¾	200 do	130¼
250 do b20	73¾	200 do	130
300 do s60	73¾	50 do	130
50 do s5	73¾	500 do	130¾
850 do	73¾	150 do	130¼
100 do b60	73¾	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	62¾
100 Erie Railroad	8¾	250 do	62¼
25 do	8¾		

TUESDAY, Jan. 24—P. M.

The rates for Money, while pretty steady at Bank at 7 ℔ cent., are tending to increased ease in the open market, and on temporary loan the supply is liberal at 6 ℔ cent. In some instances deposits have been left with the old Brokers, on select collateral, as low as 5 ℔ cent. The demand for prime paper from outside lenders has also further improved, and we hear to-day of transactions in lists of 60 days to 4 months at 7 ℔ cent, and others, of longer average in date, at 7½@8 ℔ cent.; with good single name, or fair indorsed bills, at 8@9 ℔ cent. The business at Bank works smoothly on the favorable weekly return published this morning, and the California packet of Jan. 5 will add to the strength of position. The Customs were heavy to-day; the payments, in cash, $239,000, and in Treasury Bills $91,000. The other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $60,000; disbursements, $130,000. The balance is now raised to $8,497,305.

The additional business in Exchange for the Boston mail was at irregular rates, the tendency being to a weaker market for Southern drawn bills, particularly on France. Some heavy sales were made with Bank indorsement at f.5.20⅛, and we hear of one considerable parcel at f.5.21½; the standard drawers here making settlements at f.5.19⅜@f.5.18¾. On London there was business in transient Bank bills, and bills with Bank indorsement, at 108⅛ to 108⅞ ℔ cent., and in standard bills drawn here at 108⅝@109 ℔ cent. The exports of Cotton last week from the Southern ports were 109,000 bales, the equivalent of a million Sterling, or $5,000,000 in Exchange. And the sales this week, reported by telegraph, reach the extraordinary figure of 190,000 bales, the equivalent of nearly two millions Sterling in Exchange. A week of greater activity in the trade at the South has seldom been known. The sight Exchange on New-York is quoted by telegraph to-day at 99½@99¾ ℔ cent. The following, for last week, is the

MOVEMENT OF COTTON CROP SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.
Rec'd at Ports	2,612,000	2,190,000	1,290,000	1,842,000	1,817,000
Ex. to G. Br'n.	1,041,000	650,000	437,000	415,000	637,000
Ex. to France	278,000	279,000	156,000	180,000	224,000
Ex. to other f.p.	129,000	178,000	107,000	125,000	188,000
Total Exports	1,448,000	1,107,000	700,000	720,000	1,029,000
Stock on hand	1,043,000	870,000	577,000	802,000	647,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec'd at Ports	163,000	120,000	89,000	102,000	84,000
Ex. to G. Brit'n	67,000	40,000	54,000	52,000	50,000
Ex. to France	22,000	12,000	15,000	13,000	15,000
Ex. to oth'r f.p.	12,000	15,000	9,000	13,000	19,000
Total Exports	101,000	67,000	78,000	78,000	84,000

The transactions in Cotton in this market on samples of shipments in transitu between the Southern ports and Liverpool, have been heavy the past week, altogether about 11,000 bales, creating, as noticed yesterday, a liberal supply of merchant bills on England. Messrs. WRIGHT & Co., say that prices are fully ¼c. ℔ lb. higher than last week, and some sales show a larger advance. The business has been on the following basis of quotations: from New-Orleans, with 9-16c. freight, Strict Middling, 11⅛c.; Average Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10c. From Apalachicola, with ½d. freight, Middling, 11c.; Fully Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Middling 11¼c. There are no samples of Uplands at present on the market.

Among the large operations in Merchant bills for the Boston mail, we hear of £28,000 on a single purchase and shipment of Lard from Chicago to Liverpool, *viâ* Grand Trunk Railway of Canada to Portland, and thence by steamer to Liverpool, at rates of freight which almost defy American competition by rail and steamer *viâ* this City, even in the absence of hostile legislation at Albany against our New-York lines. Where the latter would stand in the race of competition if *pro rata-ed* to please the Rochester league, or tolled to save a modicum of direct taxation for the support of the Canals, it is not difficult to see. Their immense freight equipment would most probably stand still. The dispatch with which this order for Lard was executed is not a little significant of what our Colonial neighbors can do when fairly waked up, in the Railway and Steamship line, backed by £12,000,000 or £15,000,000 of cheap British capital. The order was received by Messrs. HEWITT & Co., of this City, from their Liverpool house, by the mail of last week; the Lard purchased, within limits, by telegraph, at Chicago, and the bills made and sold here against it, for the present mail. In twenty-five days from the receipt of the order, the Lard will probably be laid down in Liverpool.

A dispatch was received here to-day, advising that the bark *Galena*, Cotton-laden, is on fire off the port of Apalachicola, Florida, while bound for Amsterdam. The losses of the Underwriters, this season, on Cotton, by fire at sea, have been unprecedentedly numerous and heavy. One of our leading Marine offices lost $520,000 in this way in the months of November and December; the advices principally received in December.

The Stock Exchange was heavy, to-day, on New-York Central, which absorbs much of the Board and Street speculation, and a further decline of ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. affected nearly the whole Share list. The price left off 73¼ ℔ cent. The *short* interest speak with apparent confidence of the success of the league at Albany either in prorataing or tolling all the Trunk lines, the Central being the most conspicuous object of hostility, though by no means the greater relative sufferer in the event of such extraordinary legislation against our trade with the West. The strong financial position of the Company may enable the management to make some sort of headway against the proposed restrictions, if imposed, but the New-York and Erie, Hudson River, Harlem, Corning, &c., are less prepared to make the fight against such fearful odds. That the Canals are not to reap the good of driving the Railway business of New-York to Pennsylvania and Canada is quite certain, and in this view of the case, the current of feeling at the State Capital is said to be already changing. There was a further decline of 1 ℔ cent. on Galena Shares. The buoyancy in Panama was partially checked, though the decline below 131 brought in some large orders on buyers' option. The last cash sales were at 130¼, and 500 shares, buyer 60 days. Rock Island was comparatively steady, Erie ½ ℔ cent. lower, Illinois Central steady, and the Construction Bonds up to 89 ℔ cent., a rise in a few days of 4 ℔ cent., under a strong demand, supposed for liquidating Land Sales falling due at Chicago. The State Stocks are steady, and there was a larger inquiry for the Coal Shares. Delaware, 94¾; Pennsylvania Coal, 80; and Reading 37⅝ ℔ cent. Toledo Shares in request at 90 ℔ cent. The third week in January on the Illinois Central Railroad shows an excess of $4,900 in traffic over the same week last year, making the whole gain since the new year about $18,000. The following are the figures of the Pacific Company for January:

Received from earnings	$208,175 79	$174,491 69
Miscellaneous	33,172 20	34,205 34
Travel, &c.	33,668 97	26,869 52
Transportation, mail way, &c.	$245,176 79	234,875 95
Renewal fund, and all charges	137,661 30	118,306 28
Net profit for the month	$108,315 43	$116,569 67

We publish the proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury for awarding $1,100,000 of 5 ℔ cent. Loan, coupon or inscribed, at the option of the bidder, on Tuesday next, 31st inst. The bids should be made up at New-York on or before Monday next. The coupon Bonds are to be of the denomination of $1,000 each, and the inscribed certificates of the denomination of $5,000 exclusively.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 28, 1859.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock, noon, of Tuesday, the 31st of January next, for one million one hundred and ten thousand dollars stock of the United States, authorized by the act of 14th June, 1858—being so much stock as has been heretofore awarded to bidders, under the terms of the act, who have failed to deposit the principal and premium on that amount.

This stock will be reimbursable in fifteen years from the 1st of January last, and bear interest at 5 ℔ centum ℔ annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year.

No bid will be received below par, and none for any fraction of one thousand dollars; nor will any bid be considered